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A discount of 20 per. cent. on all advertisements on one half, two-thirds or an entire column. From the London Patriot, Dec. 30, 1839.

BULL OF POPE GREGORY XVI, FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE. Oa the 3d of December, 1839, the ninth year the Pontificate.

Placed as we are on the supreme seat of the Apostles, and acting, though by no merits of our own, as the vicegerent of Jesus Christ the Son of God, who through his great mercy condescended to make himself man and to die for the redemption of the world, we regard as a duty devolving on our pastoral functions, that we endeavor to turn aside our faithful flocks entirely from the inhuman traffic in negroes, or any other human beings whatsoever. Beyond a doubt, when the light of the Gospel first began to diffuse itself, those unhappy persons, who were plunged into the severest condition of slavery, in consequence of the numerous wars at that time, found their condition alleviated among the Christians. For the Apostles, inspired by the Divine Spirit, taught even their slaves to

obey their carnal masters as Christ, and to do the

of the paschal solemnities. Nor were there Chris-

arose, even among the faithful, a race of men who.

of the earth, Indians, negroes, and other wretched

beings, to the miseries of slavery, or, finding the

very. And in our own time Pius VII., moved by

since, on the contrary, the trade in blacks, though

anity, having summoned several of our reverend

counsel, and having maturely deliberated on the

whole matter, pursuing the footsteps of our prede-

cessors, admonish by our apostolic authority, and

despoil of their goods, Indians, negroes, or other

itions which we have given in those letters.

will of God heartily. They also taught their masters that they should act well to their slaves, and Congress. do unto them what was just and equitable, and abstain from threats, knowing that the God both of Carolina.) presented a memorial of the Manumis- tain or secure our most dear and valuable rights; them and of their slaves, dwells in Heaven, and sion Society, for promoting the gradual abolition that with him there is no acceptance of persons. of Slavery, praying that measures may be adopted But while a sincere and universal spirit of charity for the gradual abolition of slavery within the is especially enjoined by the law of the Gospel, United States, which memorial was referred to be our religious duty, to open our mouths for the and our Lord himself said that he would consider the committee upon the subject of the suppression any act of benevolence and mercy done to the least of the African Slave Trade.'

or poorest, or denied, as done or denied to himself, Extract from the Petition itself. it readily followed that the Christians not only

considered their slaves, especially such as were mon understanding, that Slavery is wrong in prin- religious grounds we have borne this testimony, Christians, in the light of brothers, but were even ciple; that it is wrong in practice; yet notwithvery prone to endow with liberty such as deserved. standing this is known and felt by many, as our Indeed Gregorius Nissenus informs us that such laws (which are said to be founded on our free in- light of the gospel, we have been enabled to raise days of tenderness, and contrition of heart, of un- in possession of, to put an effectual check to this liberation of slaves was customary on the occasion stitutions of government) tolerate it; we still, as a nation, and as individuals, persist. We keep up tians wanting, who, stirred up by a more burning a practice contrary to the principles of humanity, zeal, subjected themselves to slavery to redeem to the principles of our free institutions, and conothers, many of whom that apostolical personage, our predecessor, Clement I., testified that he knew. Hence, in progress of time, as the clouds of heastain upon the character of the nation, if persistthen superstition became gradually dispersed, cir- ed in.

cumstances reached that point that during several "We hape your honorable body will not pass centuries there were no slaves allowed amongst the great majority of the Christian nations, but with grief we are compelled to add, that there afterwards basely blinded by the appetite and desire of sordid lucre, did not hesitate to reduce in remote regions

after they are liberated." Again—Extract from the House Journal, page

trade established and augmented, to assist the shameful cry of others. Nor did many of the most glorious of the Roman Pontiffs omit severely to health, and disgraceful to the Christian name. Among these may be especially quoted the Bull of Paul III., which bears date the 29th of May, 1537. and another still more comprehensive by Urban Means."

Extract from this Petition.

VIII., dated the 22d of April, 1639, to the collector Jurium of the Apostolic Chamber in Portugal, most severely castigating by name, those who presumed to subject either East or West Indians to land, the practice of Slavery which is held up, in wholly disregarded, are often torn asunder, and thy borders: but thou shalt call thy walls salvation, slavery. Pope Benedict XIV. subsequently consone of the states, and the rapid increase of the that the separated sufferers can entertain but little and thy gates praise. The sun shall be no more firmed these decrees of those distinguished Pon- black population generally, in the slave states, we sids by a new Bull, addressed to the heads of the feel depressed with gloomy forebodings, and degoverning authorities of Brazil, and other regions, precate the probable consequences which may reon the 17th December, 1741. Even before anosult, if the trade in human beings, and the practice ther predecessor of ours, more ancient than these, of Slavery is persisted in by those states; if this Pius II., in whose age the dominion of Portugal SIN of oppression, if this great national evil is not was extended to Guinea, wrote on the 7th October, counteracted by legislative enactments. There-1462, to the Portugese bishop, who was about to fore the Society take the liberty to solicit your atrepair thither, a letter, in which he not only gave tention to the several points mentioned in this me-

greater success his sacred ministry in those parts, but gravely animadverted on the same occasion of Slavery as it exists in these states into serious upon those Christians who carried youths into slathey may divest themselves of the evils attendant the same spirit of religion and charity as those who on Slavery, and the internal slave trade, which is from whom both liberty and the pursuit of haphad gone before him, sedulously interposed his kept up among a number of the slave states.

good offices with the men in power, that the trade in blacks should at length be put an end to entirely retained certain rights, yet it is also true that forebodings respecting the future well-being of our amongst the Christians. These injunctions and Congress has a Constitutional power to pro- much beloved country. "Righteousness exalteth these good offices of our predecessors served not a vide for the common defence, and general welfare a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." little, with the help of God, towards protecting the of the United States.' We therefore believe it Indians and the other aforesaid races, both from the ought to become a national concern. And as the chains of interminable slavery is a reproach to the cruelty of their invaders, and from the cupidity of welfare of the states is involved in it, we submit Christian merchants; not to such an extent how- to your consideration the propriety of prohibiting ever, that the Holy See can have to rejoice at their the traffic in slaves from one state to another, un-

diminished to some extent, is still carried on by Petitions; asking more than modern Abolition Pe- ciful for they shall obtain mercy." That in order many Christians; wherefore, we, desiring to avert titions pretend to ask; not only that Congress to have the benediction of heaven secured unto us, this disgrace from the whole confines of Christi- should prohibit the Internal Traffic, but under that it is required that we should do justly, love mercy, 1839. clause of the Constitution which authorises probrothers, their eminences the Cardinals, to our viding for the general welfare, that Congress United States! And yet these petitions were, by an eminent constitutional lawyer and statesman urgently invoke in the name of God, all Chrisof North Carolina, presented to the House, and tians of whatever condition, that none henceforth on his motion duly referred to appropriate Comdare to subject to slavery, unjustly persecute, or mittees! This act of Romulus M. Saunders, a classes of men, or to be accessories to others or is since a Judge of the Superior Court of that them; we deem it our indispensable religious duty furnish their aid or assistance in so doing; and on State, remains as an everlasting rebuke to a senator no account henceforth to exercise that inhuman from a free state, who lately refused to present traffic, by which negroes are reduced to slavery, as like petitions of his constituents; and furnishes give this short but comprehensive evangelical coun-

publicly or privately, things contrary to the admo-And finally that this our Bull, may be rendered more apparent to all, and that no person may allege tween the states! Thanks to Judge Saunders. any ignorance thereof, we decree and order that it shall be published according to custom, and copies thereof be properly affixed to the gates of St. Peter, and of the Apostolic Chancel every and in the right to present and refer their petitions!

like manner to the General Court on Mount Pita-Now how many other similar cases could be tonio, and in the field of the Campus Floræ, and

Major, under the seal of the fisherman (sub annulo piscatoris,) on the third day of Dec., 1839, and in the ninth year of our Pontificate. Countersigned by Cardinal A. Lambroschini.

NORTH CAROLINA AND THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

New York, Feb. 28, 1840. DEAR SIR:- I notice that among the gentlemen in our present House of Representatives who have taken a conspicuous part in the opposition to the Right of petition, few have made themselves more conspicuous than Messrs. Stanley and Bynum. from North Carolina. Insisting that every man who votes against a gag is an abolitionist, and that 6 00 every man who presents an abolition Petition insule the South, violates the Constitution, and is about dissolving the Union, they seem to be utterly unconscious of the fact, that their own beloved Carolina has abolitionists within her borders, has or lately had an Abolition Society, and has had her Petitions not simply for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the Territories, but for the "Abolition of Slavery in the United States," and for the "Prohibition of the slave trade, or Internal Traffic between the states under any pretence whatever!"

I submit to these gentlemen, who have vied with ach other in their efforts to prove Northern gentlemen who protest against the abominations and evils of Slavery, Enthusiasts and fanatics. disunionists and violators of the Constitution: that the them, to the great injury of the reputation of the North Carolinians themselves have set the example, and have within the last fifteen years petition ed Congress to do as much or more than any

that those Petitions were not then rejected by her own or other Representatives, but were promptly presented, respectfully received, and duly referred submit the following extracts from the Journals of Congress, and the Petitions now on file amongst the "entombed philanthropy of the nation."

House Journal, Dec. 13, 1824, 2nd Ses. 18th

"Mr. Saunders (a Representative from North

lightly over this national evil, which we consider the SIN OF OPPRESSION, and ought to be abolished

187, Jan. 22, 1827, 2nd Sess. 19th Congress.

"And as we view with deep regret the prevail-

to that high functionary powers to exercise with morial. "That your honorable body may take the subject

"Although we are sensible that the states have flocks having totally abandoned such practices, der any pretence whatever."

should adopt some plan to get rid of Slavery in the vertible. if they were not men, or to teach in any manner, an example worthy of the imitation of his success

sors. He had not learned that the reception and reference of petitions was a violation of the Constitution, or a breach of any implied pledges be-North Carolina herself furnishes a most triumphant vindication of the course of Northern abolitionists, and the Representatives who insist upon and have been favored to see that it is sinful to present themselves before Congress, on behalf of lawn of the Episcopate:

found I do not know, but I have little doubt, that rage on the most sacred rights of man, -an evil the United States.

ries. And vet, at this late day, when Messrs. Cost Johnson and Edwin Stanley, for political and Society, its petitions, and Judge Saunders' reception and presentment of them, and calm their fears .- Eman.

ana, Illinois, the western part of Ohio, &c.: to all in the United States who profess the Christian religion, and hope for salvation, through the mercy and merits of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

DEAR BRETHREN-"Mercy unto you, and peace nd love be multiplied." Our minds have been seriously impressed with considerations relative to the suffering condition of our fellow-men, descendants of the African race, who are subjected to the rigors of unconditional slavery, deprived not only of their natural rights, but in a great measure, the means of religious instruction is withheld from profession of our holy religion in the world.

In venturing to address the professors of th Christian faith on this very important subject, we Northern abolitionist now petitions Congress todo; trust we shall not be suspected of acting from party or political motives; or of designing to excite feelings in any which might lead to violence and confusion. Our object is, the performance of our o appropriate committees for consideration. I religious duty, and the promotion of universal righteousness on the earth. Our principles are well known to be pacific, consistent, we firmly be lieve, with the doctrine of the gospel, which breathes "Glory to God in the highest, peace or earth and good will to men;" therefore, as we can not resort to violent proceedings ourselves, to obso we cannot countenance riotous or tumultuous proceedings in others for the attainment of any object however just or desirable; vet we believe it to

dumb, and to plead the cause of the oppressed. It has been long and generally known, that we, as a religious Society, have, both by example and and upon the same ground we continue to bear it. this standard of justice against the practice of holdto the principles of our free institutions, and conmany to the principles of the Ohristian Religion,
the grace of God, we shall maintain it to the ver the light of Christ, that slavery elavery, I tremble for my country when I consiand sound policy, and which will fix an indelible end of our lives, and transmit the same Christian is unjust, and that the divine commandment given der that God is just, that his justice cannot sleep testimony and practice to our latest posterity, as by the Savior of men himself, ought, without comshall come after us in the church.

Having in the capacity of a religious Society, washed our hands from the sin of slavery, and among us, even if they could not be sent off; but having been favored with the blessing of peace in you rest satisfied in holding the purchase of the we wish to promote emigration to Hayti, and it this act of obedience to the precepts of our Lord precious blood of Christ in hopeless and uncondiwill preclude any further apprehension among us, and Savior Jesus Christ, we should prove faithless tional slavery? And we affectionately desire, that heart-believing as they do, that the captive to the cause of our holy religion, and to that gra- all who have been thus brought into tenderness cious Being who has bestowed his favors so boun- and contrition of heart before the Lord by the tifully upon us, were we to remain silent on this power of his word, and have been favored to see "Mr. Saunders presented a petition from the subject, while there are in our beloved country their duty to him, may be obedient to the heavenly Board of Manages of the Manumission Society of more than two millions of human beings held in vision, and confer not with flesh and blood, lest can break in pieces the manacles of the oppressed, North Carolina, praying that the INTERNAL servile bondage. When we reflect that the vic- they should be diverted from following in simple reprove their conduct as injurious to their soul's TRAFFIC IN SLAVES MAY BE PBOHIBIT- time of American slavery, are, in most of the obedience, the Lamb of God which taketh away ED BY LAW, and that provision may be made slave-holding States, systematically deprived of the the sin of the world, and in the end come under for the removal of those who may be emancipated advantages of knowing how to read the Holy the condemnation of that servant who knew his that Almighty being in whose hand is the destiny to places without the United States. The Petition Scriptures, and liable to be sold and transferred master's will, but did it not. addressed to the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo; was referred to the Committee of Ways and from hand to hand, and from State to State, from the shores of the Atlantic to regions west, and fur may be brought, through the obedience of faith, ple with his love, and an abiding sense of his omwest of the Mississippi; that the tenderest and to that state of purity so emphatically set forth by most sacred ties, which bind and endear the mem- the prophet Isaiah, "Violence shall no more be ing spirit of oppression, which abounds in our bers of the same family one to another, if not heard in the land, wasting nor destruction within attained—the solemn duty that we owe to the desthat the separated sufferers can entertain but little or no hope at all, that they shall ever, in mutabil- thy light by day; neither for brightness shall the ity, see each other any more; and when we further moon give light unto thee: but the Lord shall be reflect, that this system of cruelty is not only legalised by many of the States, but actually sup- glory." ported and kept in operation by the strong arm of power, held and wielded by the very nation, which has so solemnly declared in the face of the world. "that all men are created free and equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that, among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" that recently increased efforts have been made to prevent the Christian phiconsideration, and prescribe some way whereby lanthropist from even pleading the cause of those millions of our degraded and suffering fellow-men, piness are so strenuously and so notoriously with held: well may our minds be filled with gloomy

people of the United States, is too obvious to be To the Senate and House of Representatives of the denied. That the principles of the gospel reduced to practice would put an end to this system of oppression and cruelty, and wipe away the reproach, Such were the statements and prayers of the we can entertain no doubt. "Blessed are the merand walk humbly with God, is a position founded upon that authority which renders it incontro-

While the love of Christ constraineth us plead for the devoted and suffering victims of slavery, and to earnestly crave that they may be restored to the possession of those sacred rights which their Creator hath endowed them with. man who stands high in North Carolina, and who and which have been wrongfully wrested from to seek and desire the present and everlasting welfare of the slaveholder. And to this end we would the language of inspiration is in full confirmation sel, viz: Break off the sin of oppression by righteousness, and the iniquities of the system by tions of men to dwell on all the face of the earth; showing mercy to the poor, if it may be lengthen- that all the human family, without distinction of ing clerical inconsistency, nor from loudly express- olent institutions in our land. No mention, howing the tranquillity of our nation.

We are glad to hear that several of the Christaken the subject of slavery into consideration, hold our fellow-men in interminable bondage; that a large number of our fellow-creatures of the Afriit is a violation of the laws of God, and an out- can race, who are held in unconditional bondage in

petitions, there are men found who really seem to have been constrained by the love of Christ to ppose them in earnest, and that Carolina would engage in. And we desire, that all of every name stand upon her reserved rights in this matter! Let and denomination who have been thus convinced, such remember the North Carolina Manumission may be encouraged to labor faithfully in the love and spirit of the gospel for its entire abolition.

If slavery is an evil to be deprecated when upheld and supported by the States, how much more to be deplored is its existence in the churches of Christ? And may we not reasonably conclude, Of the Yearly Meeting of the religious Society that if all in the United States who profess the beof Friends, commonly called Quakers, in Indinign religion of Jesus Christ would clear their hands of slavery, that the example would have so much weight on the subject, so much influence ou the mind of the public, that the anti-Christian practice of trading in slaves and the souls of men, would be brought to a safe and speedy termination. Let us ask you, dearly beloved brethren, to seriously consider, again and again, of the great magnitude of the subject, and of the awful responsibility that rests upon the members of the churches of Christ. "Let your light so shine before men are, the unjust and cruel traffic in the inhabitants

> your Father who is in Heaven. the glad tidings of the gospel of peace, life, and A fact that cannot fail to awaken painful feelings in salvation, to the uncivilized and unconverted nathose millions of our species at home, who are consigned to a state of vassalage and its consequent degradation, which does deprive them, not only of their natural right as men, but denies to the the inestimable blessing of the Holy Scriptures, by forbidding them to be taught the art of reading. How can we expect that our missionary labors will be crowned with the blessing of Heaven, while we are guilty of such great injustice at home? The following precept of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, we believe is applicable in this case: "Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam of thine own eye; and then thou shalt see clearly o cast the mote out of thy brother's eye."

We feel a tender solicitude for all our dear feigned humility, a time in which your hearts were ing property in the persons of our fellow-men, and enlarged with the love of Christ, feelingly extendwe remain unshaken in the same belief; and we ed both to God and the children of men, univerhumbly hope and trust, that with the assistance of sally? because Christ died for them? Did you not

one of the best legacies we can leave to those who promise, to be attended to? viz: "All things whatseever ve would that men should do unto you, do

> We fervently desire, that the Church Militant of the nation, and so imbue the hearts of the peounto thee an everlasting light, and thy God thy

And now, brethren, in conclusion, we bid you farewell, earnestly desiring that the God of peace that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, may make you perfect in every good work to do his will, working n von that which is well-pleasing in his sight, hrough Jesus Christ, to whom be glory forever and ever. Amen.

Signed in and on behalf of the meeting. ELIJAH COFFIN, Clerk.

MEMORIAL OF FRIENDS OF NEW YORK ON SLAVERY.

The following memorial addressed to Congress by the Meeting for Sufferings, of New York, was forwarded for insertion by a friend of that

United States of America, in Congress assem-

The memorial of the representatives of the reigious Society of Friends in the state of New York, and parts adjacent, at a meeting held in the city of New York the 31st day of the 12th month.

Respectfully showeth-That your memorialists highly appreciate the

ant and justly celebrated state paper, the Declaration of American Independence, which, by its adoption, has become the language of the nation. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." When your memorialists reflect that crushed by force, or truth silenced by a sneerof this generous and noble view; that this blessed and holy Creator "hath made of one blood all nacaste or color, are the objects of Divine mercy, through the atoning blood of Christ, "who, by the tian denominations have, in their official capacities, grace of God, tasted death for every man," they are constrained, by a sense of religious duty, to

manner, by a distinguished member of that body. It is upon the same humane and peaceable princi-

ples that your memorialists now act. If then the solemn declarations already quoted are true, the whole system of slavery must be a fearful violation of the Divine law, a palpable in- the Colored American, 'shall go abroad into the fringement of human liberty and of human rights, earth, and from England and the isles of the sea. and, of course, sinful in the sight of Heaven; that shall there come back a cry of indignation against it has been so considered, we confidently infer from the various humane enactments made by Con- We blush for the crimes committed by Christians gress for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, against Christians, in the land where the Pilgrim which by several of the Christian nations, includ- Fathers found refuge." ing our own, has been adjudged to be piracy. Your memorialists deeply regret, however, that notwithstanding the existing laws, penal as they that they may see your good works, and glorify of Africa is at this day carried on (in which it is understood our own citizens largely participate) While we are concerned to carry the Bible, with to an extent unparalleled in the history of slavery, the heart of the Christian philanthropist, and intions of the earth that are afar off, can we forget deed the solemn inquiry, "how can we expect that the blessings of Heaven will be continued to our beloved country, with such a weight of guilt rest-

ing upon it?" Your memorialists would therefore most res pectfully but earnestly beseech Congress to make such further provision, as in its wisdom may be deemed effectual to protect the unoffending inhabitants of Africa from the grasp of unprincipled men, who, for the lust of gain, are wresting her children from her, and consigning them to hopeless

Your memorialists would also state their deep conviction of the sin and degradation that rest upon our country, by the internal traffic in the persons of our fellow-men by this iniquitous and disprethren who are involved in any degree in this graceful trade, scarcely second to the foreign trade sin of oppression, and we would appeal to you itself; the most tender connections are severed with individually. Have you been brought by the impunity in a manner shocking to the feelings of power of Divine grace to see your lost and un- humanity-while slavery is steadily spreading its done condition without a Savior, and so made to blighting influence over our widely extended do-"At this day it is given up by most men of com- precept, borne testimony against slavery. Upon cry mightily to the Lord Jesus Christ for his mer- main; to an extent calculated to excite very serious ment as a model to be studied by negro-catchers cy—that it might, through the blood of the ever- anticipations for the future, demanding, as your through all time to come: "He has probably a lasting covenant, be applied to your hearts by the memorialists most solemnly believe, the full exeraccumulating evil, by which the stain upon our national character is also made more indelible.

Well might a popular statesman of our own times exclaim in consideration of the enormity of or still further off in some of the Western States." There's for you kidnappers! Now hard upon the forever, and that an exchange of circumstances is among probable events-the Almighty has no attribute that can take sides with us in such a conve even the same unto them, for this is the law and flict." In conclusion, your memorialists feel deepthe prophets." How, then, we would ask, can ly on this great and exciting subject, they have no wish to increase excitement-they have the good of the master, the slave, and the whole country at must be permitted to go free, "and every voke be broken," either by the timely application of humane and virtuous means, or in default of these, by the operation of those laws of Providence that as a reed is broken.

They desire to unite with all true Christians every where, in humble and reverent prayer, to of nations, that he may so influence the councils nipotence, that by a united and generous energy of mind, the great object of our solicitude may be cendants of Africa be performed, and our beloved country be blessed with peace, quiet, and the smiles of indulgent Heaven.

Signed on behalf and by direction of the meeting. SAMUEL PARSONS, Clerk,

CASTE IN THE CHURCH.

WHAT THEY THINK OF IT IN ENGLAND. When the Trustees of the Episcopal Seminary ast June rejected the petition of a colored candi date for holy orders, to be received as a studentthus violating an express statute which they were solemnly bound to observe, to establish a system of caste-in conformity with the prejudice of the age, they little thought, after their cowardly attempts to conceal the facts of the case by excluding them from the printed minutes, that the whole matter would be published in England; that the true sons of the Mother Church, her mitred prelates, and high-toned churchmen, and learned divines, would hear the story of their apostacy, and learn how little the Episcopal clergy on this side of the Atlantic, so zealous in the matter of Forms, care for the ancient principles and practice of the church, unless they are sanctioned by the test of EXPEDI-ENCY; and how, with all their professed veneration for the office of Bishop, they can set down a Right Rev. Father who would have protested against their crouching before the prejudices of the populace, instead of standing erect in the dignity and fearlessness of a holy faith,-with as little ceremony and compunction, as, while preaching upon the duty of unity, they exclude a fellow churchagnanimous sentiment put forth in that import- man from the Seminary for the hue of his sin.

The perusal of the following extract from the London Patriot, republished in the Journal of te-atim. Commerce, may serve to remind the Episcopal Clergy in the United States, of the old maxims of "Honesty the best Policy," and "Murder will out," and may teach them, that this is not the age, nor this the country, where discussion can be

From the London Patriot.

practice and principle, and the right of Congress be removed from within their respective borders. variance with the Gospel precept:-"All things States to admit Mr. Crummel, a man of color, to to regulate and prohibit the Internal Traffic, as And when we take into consideration the situation whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, the Seminary 'as a student.' The narrative is exwell as slavery itself in the District and Territo- in which these are placed, and the great mass of do ye even so to them:" and indeed with that indeep rooted prejudice which opposeth itself to the abolition of slavery, we are prepared to say that holy religion we all profess, the religion of Jesus and discloses a sad scene of subserviency to the party purposes, set up a pretence against the constitutional right to receive and act upon similar this work of righteousness; which we trust they

That the Society of Friends has been steady, honest and conscientious, in its uniform opposition tions in the United States. There is, on many to slavery, that philanthropy and humanity consti- accounts, too much reason to fear that the Episcotute the basis upon which it has always advocated pal Church of the United States-favoring the slathe cause of freedom, was recently conceded in very of the whip at the South, and the slavery of the Senate of the United States, in a courteous prejudice at the North-will hold the high preeminence of being, in this enlightened age of Bibles and missions, the heaviest oppressor of the olored American.

On the present occasion, we direct attention to the case of Mr. Crummel. 'The fame of it.' says the oppressors, and of sympathy for the oppressed.

"CAN'T TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES."

The National Intelligencer publishes an advertisement for a certain "S. Hamilton, near Beltsville, Prince George's County, Md.," offering three hundred dollars reward for the apprehension of his "negro man Jim," who absconded from the 'contentedness and happiness" of "the patriarchal institution," some time in the fall of 1837, and has since been seen "dressed in a blue cloth coat and pantaloons, and perhaps a black hat." Mr. Hamilton's anxiety to get his truant "Jim" back again is so great, that he avows his willingness not only to pay the three hundred dollars (a part of "Jim's" earnings probably kept back by fraud) but "all legal and reasonable charges necessarily incurred in his apprehension." "Jim," is "a good country blacksmith; is capable of being a good house servant, ostler, or farm hand; sensible, smart, and ingenious." If all this is true, Mr. Hamilton's chance of recovering the fugitive is in one particular like "Jim's" hands and feet, which are described as "rather shm and long." A "sensible" man will naturally prefer freedom to slavery, and once out of the house of bondage, will very likely prove nimself sufficiently "smart and ingenious" to keep out of the clutches of the man-catcher. Mr. Hamilton is so exceedingly definite in describing the probable whereabouts of the runaway, that we feel constrained to copy a portion of his advertisequite likely he was conducted by some evil-disposed white man to some free state, and most probably at this time may be either in Philadelphia, New York, or some other city or town, north or east of them, or perhaps he may be in or about Pittsburgh,

track, one and all. "Mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound, And curs of

Three hundred dollars and all charges paid!-a sum not to be sneezed at in these bankrupt-making times! Press on!-your prey is nearly cornered. as we infer from the fact that "most probably" "he may be" either north or east of New York, or west of Pittsburgh, or somewhere in the intermediate space! A fine prospect, truly, for those who "ride to the hunting of men?"

We think "Jim" is in Queen Victoria's dominons. If he is not, and will call upon us, we pledge ourself to help him on his journey thitherward. Mr. Hamilton's three hundred dollars to the contrary notwithstanding .- Christian Witness.

PRO-SLAVERY POETRY.

During the session of the General Assembly of Dhio, in the winter of 1837-8, the abolitionists had incontinently placed on the desks of the grave Senators of that State, a pamphlet, containing the doings of one of their State Conventions. of these strange documents found its way on to the table of Mr. Senator Hawkins, afterwards Speaker of the Ohio Senate. I happened to be present when the grave Senator first descried the ntrusive pamphlet before him. He "looked unutterable things"-very like as a neat housewife would on finding a toad in her parlor-sometimes extending his hand to lay hold on the graceless intruder-then withdrawing it and seeming to say,

'Art thou a Spirit of Peace, or Goblin damn'd?" At length he ventured to lay hands on it, first examining the title page, to see whether it had been perpetrated by the State Printer, then turning it, first right side up, then bottom upwards, then looking over the outside, then upon the contents-seemingly, as much pressed to know what to make of the thing, as a naked Mandingo would, of a pair of the Senator's inexpressibles. At last, however, in a moment of inspiration, and having discovered something in the naughty pamphlet relating to colored people, he seized his pen, and brandishing it between his thumb and finger, three or four on the outer leaf of said pamphlet, and turning his Senatorial head, first on one side, then on the other, his lips and mouth beating time with his brandished pen, until his burning thoughts seemed to coincide with it, and to move in the same celestial current-when instantly the pen struck the outer leaf of said pamphlet, passing over it four several times, and then ceased: in stantly the indignant Senator hurled the offensive document, seared with his thoughts of fire, into the lobby of the Senate Chamber. Being desirous to know the thing signified by such portentous signs, I picked up the pamphlet, and "Behold there came out this calf"-Verbatim et capital let-

> "While ye cut such fantastic figures And have such pity for Niggers is it not a pity then Ye forget the white citizen."

The last and most extraordinary instance of that the cry of "Amalgamation!" may answer Absence of Mind .- Rev. Dr. Swift, of Allegheny, admirably to excite an American mon to deeds of in his late semi-centenary sermon, reviews in a rapviolence, but it is not sufficient to deter the Ohris- id manner the most striking events of the last fifty tians of either hemisphere from closely scrutiniz- years, with the rise and progress of various beneving their indignation at every act of injustice to- ever, is made of the efforts of American philanwards an oppressed race, even though it proceeds thropists for the overthrow of slavery, though Misfrom men clothed in the vestments of the Priest- sionary, Bible, Tract, and Temperance Societies hood-and he approved by others robed in the are eulogised each in its turn. The omission is remarkable, and from the known intelligence and lib eral views of Dr. Swift, can only be ascribed to ab-We have before briefly noticed an affair which in sence of mind; for that he deprecates slavery most our columns to-day we relate at length, as an 'Ef- emphatically, and rejoices in the effort which is now also through the city by one of our heralds according to aforesaid custom.

Given at Rome, at the Palace of Santa Maria

The portion of the Christian church to which they consider slavery in all its parts to be utterly at the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United absent minded.—Christian Witness.

OUR NEXT ANNIVERSARY.

The fifth Anniversary of the Ohio Anti-slavery Society will be held at Massillon, Stark county, on Wednesday, the 27th day of next May-commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Baptist

It will be a meeting of great importance .-Measures have already been taken to give it efficiency and interest. A large delegation from the northern part of Ohio, it is expected, will attend; and we trust our friends in the southern parts of the state will not be remiss. We expect to be favored with the presence and co-operation of several able and eloquent speakers, among whom we are at liberty now to name Mr. Blanchard.

One of the leading questions which will come up for discussion and settlement, will respect the political duties of abolitionists. The times are critical. Much wisdom is demanded for the right management of our cause. We hope that Abolitionists by their large attendance, will show their deepening interest in the anti-slavery cause. Every society in the state ought to make an effort to be represented. The next meeting must have, so far as we can judge, a decisive influence over the destinies of abolitionism in Ohio.

Let not our friends forget the necessity of libe November we have had from seven to nine lecturers in the field. Six of them will probably continue their labors till the anniversary. Two have been in our service during the year. The next year, we want, if possible, to employ at least six lecturers permanently. But, we must have the abundant liberality of abolitionists. Let every society assemble in due season, raise what money it can, then pledge itself to the extent of its ability for the support of the year's operations, and instruct its delegates to report accordingly.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Every subscriber to the Philanthropist, who ment in the New York Assembly, he saysshall not have paid up all arrearages by the first day of next July, will at that time be stricken from our list. Bills will be immediately forwarded to all who are indebted to us, that they may make immediate arrangements for payment.

Also-from this date, henceforth, no subscrip-

Such is the course, which, after mature deliberation, the Executive Committee has resolved strictly to pursue. It is rendered indispensable, by the exigencies of our condition. We must do a cash business or none. The new arrangement will papers are destroyed, by the credit system. We instrument for the support of slavery. found that we were going like the rest, and now we stop. Our confidence is strong, that it will be better every way to exact payment rigidly in advance. Debts distributed in small sums all over the couptry, it is almost impossible to collect. And yet, the paper has been sent-has been printed-has cost just as much as if it had been paid for .-- By sending no paper, except on order accompanied by cash, we risk nothing--and the subscriber once for all is freed from the apprehension of a dun. The plan, we are informed, was adopted, with the happiest success by the publishers of the Liberator. May we not trust as much in the abolitionists of this state, as those of Massachusetts?

We will now mention a few things, that may be necessary to subscribers.

Money can be forwarded at any time, free o charge, by handing it to a postmaster, and requesting him to send it to us. The following extract from a letter of the Post Master General, contains the regulation upon this subject.

"A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a paper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter if written by

There are few postmasters who will not cheer fully do such a favor for subscribers.

Sometimes, it may be inconvenient to remit tw dollars and a half. In such cases, fold up a two dollar note, or two one dollar notes, or a three dollar note, or as much more as you choose, and we will give you credit on our books in proportion. The paper will be sent to you, so long as the monev remitted will pay for it.

No subscription however will be continued un less payment be made in advance.

This, we hope our friends will bear in mind.

END OF THE FOURTH VOLUME.

This number ends our fourth volume. We shall commence the fifth under better aus pices than ever, and with higher hopes. We have a proposition to make. It is, that every subscriber. resolve at once to procure at least one paying subscriber for our new volume. Who will resolve! If the resolution were made, it could easily be carried into effect; and, if carried into effect, we should commence the year with at least 3000 new cash subscribers, making the whole number more than 6000. See how much could be accomplished by division of labor, and well-directed effort-effort perhaps, that would cost an individual, not more than half an hour's labor! Who will resolve?

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

A benevolent individual, signing himself, " Friend to Liberty." lately transmitted to us, thirtyfive dollars, of which ten dollars were a donation to our society; ten to the cause of Foreign Missions; ten to the Home missionary society; and five to the Education society, The following receipts will assure him that his money has been appropriated as ordered.

Received Cincinnati March 16th, 1840, by Dr. G. Bailey from "A. friend to liberty," Ten dollars for Foreign Missions.

GEO. L. WEED, Treas. F. M. S. V. M. Received Cincinnati March 16th, 1840, by Dr. G. Bailey from "A friend to liberty," Ten Dollars

for the American Home Missionary Society.

H. VAN BERGEN. Treas. for Western States. Received Gincinasti March 16th, 1840, by Dr. right to seek its intervention than the subjects of now prepared to come up to our standard of polit- longer, if there is so much conscience among them

S. G. BINGHAM. Secr'y. W. A. E. S.

FOLLY.

Never was a nation more grossly deluded than ours. At a great Democratic meeting in Wooster, Wayne co., liberty was the theme of every tongue. Liberty speeches were made, liberty toasts drunk, liberty songs sung, by men, ready with slavish promptitude to violate every safeguard of liberty for the support of slavery. The following resolution will show their love of lib-

Resolved, That the Hon, BENJAMIN TAPPAN deserves the thanks of every honest Democrat, for the bold and fear-less stand taken by him in refusing to present the petitions

How beautiful does the classical and highly finished toast, given by a Mr. Carpenter on the same occasion, look by the side of this resolution!

When the Goddess of Liberty by God was created, She left her fair realms on the Atlantic to rest, Washington, Jefferson and Jackson around her were sea

Her back was to Britain, her face to the West, And a most villanous prospect she has.

IMPOSITION.

It is a pity that sensible men like those who onduct the National Intelligencer should be so easily imposed upon by their New York Correspondent. Who this is we know not, but he ought to be ashamed to palm off on the readers of that ral contributions. Since the beginning of last paper such stories about abolition, as we not unfrequently find in his communications. Whenever any anti-slavery movement takes place in the North, his great effort seems to be to mislead the public mind of the South, with regard to its real nature and causes. Like the southern slave, he racks his wits to represent matters as he imagines means. Let ample provision be made by the the slave holder would wish them. The recent vote in the New York Legislature he endeavors to make the most trifling affair in the world; and he begs leave to assure his readers that the power of the abolitionists is limited in the extreme. The mischief wrought by such men, in blinding the South to the true state of the anti-slavery question at the North, is immense. Speaking of the move-

"I would, however, wish to add nothing to this unhappy topic of excitement, for I can see nothing here alarming from abolition movements to the Southern States, their power being limited in the extreme, and their efforts limited to their own little circles, while the very increase of their numbers if increase they have, brings in so many cooler men as leaders, that their very coolness chills all the heat the party have. Such abolitionists as Mr. J. Q. ADAMS, however the tion will be received, UNLESS, IT BE ACCOMPANIED

BY THE CASH.

BY THE CASH. tended than a mere expression of opinion upon the right of

MORE INTERFERENCE.

Let any one read the following resolutions, in troduced by Mr. Calhoun, into the Senate of the probably lose us a few subscribers-but, for the United States, March 4th, 1840, and then ask simself, whether it be not manifest, that the o number will be very small. Nearly all benevolent ject of slave holders is to make this Union a mere

"Mr. CALHOUN submitted the following: Resolved. That a ship or vessel on the high seas, in time of peace, engaged in a lawful voyage, is, according to the ons, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the State which her flag belongs, as much so as if constituting a part Resolved, That if such ship or vessel should be forced,

by stress of weather or other unavoidable cause, into the port of a friendly Power. she would, under the same laws, lose none of the rights appertaining to her on the high seas, but, on the contrary, she and her cargo and persons on board, with their property, and all the rights belonging to their personal relations, as established by the laws of the State to which they belong, would be under the protection which the laws of nations extend to the unfortunate under such circum

Resolved. That the brig Enterprize, which was forced unavoidably by stress of weather into Port Hamilton, Ber-muda Island, while on a lawful voyage on the high seas from one part of the Union to another, comes within the principles embraced in the foregoing resolutions; and that the seizure nd detention of the negroes on board by the local authorities of the Island was an act in violation of the laws of nations, and highly unjust to our citizens to whom they be-

One would think that this restless man had already sufficiently tested the virtue of resolutions, to satisfy him of their impotence. The last resolution deserves notice. It declares that the seizure and detention of the negroes on board of the brig Enterprize, was an act in violation of the law of nations, and highly unjust to our citizens .-Suppose the Senate should endorse this declaration, it could not, with any regard to the honor or interests of the country, abandon the claim for compensation from the British Government; and, should this government refuse to acknowledge it, it could not without a most disgraceful sacrifice of sovereignty let the matter rest there. Having declared that the act was a violation of the laws of nations, and unjust to our citizens, and having failed in obtaining a peaceful settlement of the difficulty, war must be declared, or the Senate would have to suffer the imputation of being afraid to protect its own citizens in the enjoyment of their just rights, and avenge an act, which it had already styled a violation of the law of nations. A pleaprotecting the rights of the peculiar institution!

The man, who would thus commit the nation in mais, that, in relation to their domestic institutions, the states are as independent of each other. ubjects of France, or England, can, with as much this subject (slavery) as these petitioners !" What is Mr. Calhoun doing? Seeking the intervention of Congress, for the protection of slavery. What did Rhett of South Carolina, Cooper of Georgia. Davis of Kentucky, seek a few weeks since in Congress? The intervention of that body on the subject of slavery. One desired the action of Congress in relation to the Enterprise; another, interfor the United States. Slave holders are thus By this principle I abide, for weal or for woe. continually demanding the intervention of Conreply is, you know not what you ask-Congress rect them in the exercise of the right of suffrage. exceptions, been most disgracefully indifferent cannot touch this subject you have no more Intolerance we abhor. If all abolitionists are not and inert, on the slavery question, cannot much

influenced, no doubt, to sign your names to this ome long-faced hypocritical missionary of an ablong since.

Should the people of the free states tolerate any unity in necessary, things. longer such insolence, such despotism, they will give miraculous evidence of their manly spirit, clearly how we are to benefit our cause, by medand love of independence.

QUITE A DISCOVERY.

The Ohio Consederate, of Columbus, a loud adocate of liberty and state-rights, has at last found out the true issue between the two parties.

"The citizens of Ohio," it says, "are not inquiing about a United States Bank, nor permitting their minds to be drawn away from the care of their rights and liberties by the bug-bear of abolition. They are satisfied that Banks, sub-treasuries, slavery, anti-slavery, are all but as dust in the balance compared with the true question involved in this controversy. We have said before, and we here repeat, that EXECUTIVE POWER is iding over public liberty, and POLITICAL CORRUP-TION is sapping the foundation of public virtue. And these are the true issues." Now, if the con siderate editor of this paper were a slave on a rice that slavery was somewhat heavier than the mere ions of human beings, who stand as high in the regard of the Creator of all things, as Mr. Miler, precisely in that predicament. O, what a perfectly insignificant affair is slavery, compared the following prefatory remarks: with supposed Executive abuses! It is not "Ex-CUTIVE POWER" that is riding over public liberty, much, as SLAVE-HOLDING POWER. What abuse of Executive prerogative can be compared with that most transcendant outrage committed recently on the right of petition by the "SLAVE-HOL-DING POWER?" And yet, this vigilant sentinel over the liberties of his country, forgot to notice this outrage! That an editor should be eternally harping about "political corruption," and abuses of Executive power, while he suffers to pass unnoticed, or bestows his approbation on, acts which would dishonor the veriest despotism on earth, is an anomaly peculiar to this land of light and lib-

"DEFINING MY POSITION."

Defining one's position has become of late a most important duty. Congress-men must define their position-editors must define their position every body must define his position. Well-He that is fully committed in any course, can-

what he is in the habit of denouncing, he is apt to pion of protestantism, that reformer of the church, flowing. onstrue into an indication of favor towards the thing that preacher of primitive christianity, Alexandenounced. On this principle alone, can we'explain the strange misconception of a few of our riends respecting our course towards General Har- Bulls of the Vatican? The Bull of Mr. Camp- him from Cooley, and paid his wages to Cooleyison. No sooner was this gentleman announced as bell we shall publish perhaps in our next numa candidate for the presidency, than some of the inti-slavery prints began to hunt up every circumstance which could tell against him in the minds of abolitionists. He was denounced unsparingly, seems determined to avoid one kind of blasphemy but his testimony was not so strong. The counsel The rest of the anti-slavery papers soon joined in the general clamor. We thought they were too hasty. No harm would have come from waiting while, and giving Gen. H. a chance of revoking his evil speeches about abolitionists. We did not feel free to commit ourselves. All the information we could get on Gen. Harrison's sentiments or doings, in regard to slavery, we laid before our readers-forbearing any expression of opinion, not assuming to give advice, and answering questions in such a way as not to pledge

ourselves pro or con. This course has strangely been mistaken by a he accuses us of having concluded to go for Harrison and Tyler-of having committed ourselves penly and decidedly in their cause.

The fact that our friend, a man of candor and mbibed the same notion.

intended to defer. It is, that unless we can have by such testimony, have manifested more and better evidence than is now in our possession, more degeneracy, a stronger and stronger dethat General Harrison, if elected, will act in be- termination to perpetuate slavery, while at the sant predicament to be placed in, for the sake of half of liberty against slavery, we cannot give him same time they have indulged in the pracour vote. Hitherto, we have deemed it our duty tice of paying hum-drum compliments to the conto do nothing, that would alienate the sympathics scientious scruples, and the of-course-dislike of shabby contest about slave-property, is one of of the friends of the slave—nothing that would re- slavery, and the great wisdom of the society of those clear-sighted statesmen, whose favorite dog- pel those who were disposed to regard favorably Friends, -- all this shows, that their action has the cause of human rights-nothing that would been almost entirely worthless, regarded in its throw obstacles in the way of the advancement of bearing on a corrupt public sentiment, or the and of the General Government, as they are of the truth-by volunteering an opinion, where it more corrupt system to which this sentiment is alpowers of Europe, Asia or Africa; and that, "the could do no good. The suspicion, the palpable lied. So long as slave holders shall be in the habit of misconception to which this has subjected us, flattering the good sense and prudence of Friends, propriety seek the intervention of Congress upon makes it necessary to state precisely our position. they may take it for granted that their action in expressing the opinion, that the cause of hu- a sincere desire to bring their moral force to bear man rights would be the gainer from the over- against the evil, they must do something more throw of the present administration, subserving than they have done. After the example of their as it does, the entire purposes of the slave holder. This will be inducement enough in the minds of christians in active anti-slavery operations, they some, to give General Harrison their support .- must give money for the circulation of books, pa-In our own mind, it does not constitute an adeference in relation to certain slaves captured from quate motive. The evil of men may be and often discuss the subject and enlighten the public mind, our citizens by the Creek Indians; a third, in- is, overruled for good, but this is no reason why and they must vote against slavery and in favor of spired with hope by the success of the demands of I should become an evil-doer. We ought to seek liberty, whenever they can get an opportunity.-Kentucky upon Ohio, wished negotiations once for gain upon right principles. The sound prin- Let them do this, and their free principles will be more opened with Great Britain, with a view of ciple, we think, is,—support no man in this coun- come manifest and manifestly effective. Let them inducing Queen Victoria to become slave-catcher try for office, who will not go against slavery .- do this, and their ears will not much longer be

gress in regard to slavery; but let anti-slavery men with us in this matter? By no means. We they are in real earnest against slavery. The humbly pray for its intervention, and the insolent claim no authority to bind their judgments, or di- Friends in this city who have hitherto, with rare

G. Bailey from a "Friend to liberty," -five dollars France or Great Britain-such an intermeddling ical action, let us reason with them, but not de- as we suppose there is, cherish the ruinous deluspirit should be frowned down by the most signal nounce them. Let dogmatism and impatience sion, that they have done and are doing, all that marks of disapprobation-you are children, or be eschewed, and the time is not far distant school-misses, or factory maids-and have been when we shall harmonize in our views with regard to the political duties of abolitionists .paper, without any knowledge of its contents, by The unpleasant divisions, and angry discussions which have arisen elsewhere, from a desire to force olition society! Our readers will recognize in the whole body of abolitionists into the adoption this the courteous language of Garland of Virginia, of principles or measures, supposed to be necessar an extract from whose speech, we published not by to perfect the good work, should admonish us, grant liberty in doubtful, that we may have

> In conclusion, we remark, that, until we can see dling greatly with the present presidential contest, we shall for the most part let it alone. When a man cannot see his way before him, he had better stop till the light shines.

Any political movement now, on the part of abolitionists, in regard to the presidential election, will give a very imperfect indication of their real power, and will tend to prevent their entire union, at no distant period, under an efficient plan of action, and more favorable circumstances. What is the use of dividing our ranks irretrievably, when, by waiting a little while, the whole host of abolitionists would be brought, through providential instrumentalities most likely, to unite as one man, in wielding their political power against slavery ? "He that believeth shall not make haste."

Pope Gregory's Bull .- On our first page are many things worthy of being read. One is a Bull plantation, fed like a beast, and driven to his task of Pope Gregory against the slave trade, the tone by the lash, he would be mightily tempted to think, of which is strongly anti-slavery. Certainly, the signs of the times are inauspicious to Mr. dust in the balance; and yet there are three mill- Campbell's patriarchal institution. The Catholic Telegraph publishes an abstract of the Buil-(a very undutiful act by the way, thus to abridge the words of the "father of the faithful--") with

Pope Gregory xvi, the Right sort of an Aboli-

The apostolic letter of his holiness, dated 3d December makes us hug ourselves in the comfortable feeling that we live not in a slave-holding state. Following in the footsteps of his venerable predecessors, the father of the faithful shews that all his children, no matter for their complexion re equally objects of his affectionate solicitude; and that no pretext of necessity or convenience, can justify in the sight of God, or screen from his righteous displeasure, the odious

We know not why the editor of the Telegraph should feel so much apprehension at the idea of living in a slave-state. For all that he has ever written against slavery or the slave-traffic, he could dwell in any part of the South with perfect

We said the signs of the times were unfavorable to slavery. This statement requires some qualification. While the "father of the faithful" is throwing his influence against the system, a great protestant reformer on this side of the Atlantic, has come out in support of it. Slave holders the mania has got hold of us-we too shall have may "hug themselves in the comfortable thought," to define our position;-not so much for the sake that, though the "Beast with two horns like a our relations to the anti-slavery cause in this state. "the Mystery of Iniquity," the "woman on the as a fugitive from service, on the claim of Daniel scarlet colored beast," "Babylon the Great, the H. Cooley of Hartford county, state of Maryland, not understand how it is, that a man should wish to Mother of Harlots, and Abominations of the and brought before the President Judge. A great preserve himself, even for a time, uncommitted. earth," is arrayed against them; still, that most excitement was occasioned, and long before the The absence of an expression of opinion against valiant smiter of the beast, that devoted cham hour of trial, the court nouse was mited to overder Campbell, is for them. With his Bull in their favor, what need they care for the hostile ever since he was a little child-that he had hired ber. However "full of the names of blasphemy," the "woman on the scarlet colored beast" may be, according to the allegation of protestants,) she sanctioning slaveholding.

THE TESTIMONY OF FRIENDS .- We call the attention of christians generally, and Friends particularly, to two articles on our first page, one the memorial of the yearly meeting of Friends in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio; the other, the memorial to Congress of the meeting of sufferings of New York Friends. Both documents are sound, spirited, and calculated to do much good. There is reason to believe, that the society of Friends bcgin to see, that they have not done their whole duty with regard to slavery-that it is not enough highly esteemed friend. In a letter, of recent date, to have excluded the evil from their own pale, and have borne a yearly testimony against it .-The glaring fact, that their testimony has been entirely disregarded, has had no effect upon other denominations, or on the minds of slave holders; emperate judgment, (although an advocate for a that slavery has grown up into a giant evil, reachthird party,) should have so misconstrued our ing out its arms all over the nation, to pull down course, leads us to suspect that others may have right and set up wrong, despite of their mild, annual memorials; that the supporters of the sys-This leads us to make an avowal, which we had tem, so far from being moved in their consciences In making this avowal, we have no hesitation against slavery is perfectly harmless. If they have brethren in England, they must unite with other pers and pamphlets, they must hold meetings to tickled with the sweet flattery of Henry Clay, and Do we therefore, proscribe those who differ his associates-because it will then be seen that

humanity and their own principles require at their hands. Or, if they succeed in decieving themselves, they cannot deceive others. Every body knows, that, for all the influence they exert against slavery, it might stand forever.

THE COLORED AMERICAN, we are glad to see. s started again, -- under the sole management of Charles B. Ray, both publisher and editor. It is a handsome paper, well edited, and we hope, will

THE CHRISTIAN WITNESS, a spirited, finely edted paper, is languishing for lack of support. It is too bad. Abolitionists, in Western Pennsylvania should rally in its support.

THE WESTERN RESERVE CABINET AND VISITOR, has at last come to hand. It is an excellent family paper, high toned on all moral subjects. Mr. Hall announces that the encouragement he has thus far received has exceeded his expectations .-It is printed at Ravenna.

THE AMERICAN WESLEYAN OBSERVER, edited y Messrs. Horton and Scott, we have already oticed. It is conducted as might be expected, with a great deal of ability, and is destined to produce a powerful effect on the Methodist Episcopal church. It goes for human rights, Mr. Scott ays, in the broadest sense of the term.

THE WORLD CONVENTION. The following is a circular letter issued by the

committee of the British and Foreign anti-slavery the slave-states, without proof. Our legislators

British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society.

27 BROAD STREET, February 15, 1840. Society, from the information they have already received various parts of America, Europe, the West Indies, &c., have reason to expect a very numerous attendance of Deputies from different parts of the world, at the General Anti-Slavery Conference, to commence on the twelfth of June They have secured Freemason's Hall, with commo-They are anxious early to receive from the different Anti-Bodies who may appoint deputies, the names of the Gentlemen who are to represent them. Such deputies and the members of the London Committee to form the Conference. The business of the conference will comprehend the ollowing amongst other matters. Information as to the re-&c., the nature and extent of Slavery in the different counries where it exists, but especially as regards the African Race and their descendants; the nature and extent of the Slave Trade; and, finally, the best measures by which, constently with the great principles on which the Society is the Slave Trade can be obtained, and the liberties and welfare of the emancipated population secured. The Conference will robably close its labors by one or ore public Meetings at Exeter Hall.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Chairman,

SLAVE CASE IN READING. A late number of the Reading Democrat conains an interesting account of a slave-case, recently decided in the Court of Common Pleas of Berks county, (Pa.,) Judge Banks presiding. In pursuance of a warrant issued by Justice Bowman,

In behalf of the claimant one witness testified that he had known Turner to belong to Cooley that he knew Turner had lived with the claimant ten or eleven years, as his servant-that he could not say exactly when he went off, but thought it was four years ago. There was another witness, -and that is, charging the Holy Scriptures with for the claimant, Robert M. Barr, Esq., here rested his case. The counsel for the defendant then stated, that they could prove that he had been in and about Reading, for five or six years, and to prove it, Jacob Ross, a colored man, was called, who deposed that he had known the defendant for ipwards of five years, and his name was Henry

In support of the claimant's right of property n the negro, his counsel relied upon the fact of the possession of Turner by Cooley for ten or eleven years, and upon the well-known fact, that slavery existed in Maryland, and was permitted by its

"Messrs, Gordon and Darling, on behalf of the negro, ontended that no certificate could be granted to the claimant, unless evidence were adduced to prove to the satisfac-tion of the Judge—that the person arrested owed service or labor to the persons claiming him, under the laws of the State or Territory from which he is alleged to have fled, and that in this case no evidence has been given to show what he laws of Maryland are, as applicable to it, nor did the Court judicially know that the instolerated by the laws of that State."

This view of the case was sustained by Judge Banks, and the prisoner was discharged. The opinion of the Judge is so important that it deserves to be placed on record. The same ground was taken, if we mistake not, as in the case of which a report was recently copied into our paper, from the Hillsdale (Mich.) Gazette.

"OPINION OF JUDGE BANKS.

"It is said, that the service or labor of this colored man, due to the claimant under the laws of the State of Mary land, and that he has escaped or fled to this State, from the service of his said master. Controversies in which person liberty is at stake, are always considered of importance. estion is one of property, and as such must be de cided. We are not permitted to inquire into the policy or propriety of slavery. It is a well understood fact, that the ople of the south never would have consented to become people of the south never would have consented to become parties to the constitution, under which we as a people have all enjoyed so much prosperity; unless their property in slaves had been secured. To this end it is provided by the 2nd section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States, That 'no person held to service or labor in the laws thereof escaping into mother the laws thereof escaping into prother thereof, escaping into another equence of any law or regulation therein, be

The Constitution of the United States, does not establish slavery. On this point some are in error; slavery existed before it was adopted. Slavery is left for state legislation. It is by the Constitution of the States, and laws thereof, that slavery is created, enacted and regulated. When slavery is established by a state of this Union, right of property is secured by the section just que legislation in any other State. Slavery is not cal red by the section just quoted, from

The fugitive from service or labor, is to be delivered up but the manner is left for legislative regulation. To thi constitution our state is a party, and is bound by it. W. so a State, and our people as citizens, are bound is all, and each part of it. We cannot take a part and reject a part, We cannot repeal, annul or disregard any part of it. We are bound by it as an entire instrument, as the supreme law of the land. Every part of it is to be observed with the mos perfect good faith. Faithful to this duty, our legislature passed a law, on the 25th of March, 1826, in the tion of which we find this provision:—"The said fugitive from labor or service, when so arrested, shall be brought befaction of such Judge, that the person so seized or arrested, poth under the laws of the State or Territory, from which

him or her, it shall be the duty of said Jude ficate thereof to such claimant, his or her duly constituted agent or attorney, which shall be sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive to the State or Territory from which he or she fled.

This proceeding is under this law, which answers the requirements of the constitution, with the most scrupulous exactness. If the claimant has made out his case by proof he is entitled to his property by positive law, regardless of

all hardship or consequences.

It is property in a human being that is claimed and the right should be established by proof that is full and satisfactory. The law says it shall be made out by due proof to the satisfaction of the Judge, that the person sein under the laws of the State or Territory from which he or she fled, owe lubor or especie to the person claiming him of her. Has this proof been adduced? We are now at this point. It is not sufficient to prove that the supposed slave owes service or labor to the claimant. It must be proved that he owes this service or labor under the laws of the State of Maryland. The first step would be to prove what the laws of Maryland are on the subject of slavery. The best proof of this would be the written or printed laws of that State. This proof cannot be dispensed with. It must be established by due proof. What is due proof of this fact? The answer is evident, the written or printed laws. The laws of a sister state which create or regulate property, cannot be judicially noticed. They must be establish the right claimed by and through them. of another State cannot be noticed to prove a right in property, vested by them, unless they are pleaded and proved. How are they to be proved? They must be proved as the The law is thus ruled by Chies

laws of a foreign country. The Justice Gibson.—1 Rawle, 389. The laws of Maryland have not been given in evidence They have not been shown, nor has there even been an offi or attempt to show them. The case then has not been sustained by due proof. We do not judicially know what the aws of the State of Maryland are, on the subject of slavery. How then can a certificate that the colored man owes service or labor to the claimant under the laws of Maryland be demanded? For this defect in proof, the certificate is denied.

The Black Law passed by our last legislature provides for the recognition of slavery in had so much of what Alvan G. Stewart calls "superabounding politeness," they could not deny a single demand of the slave-holder, however insulting. The 9th section of that law, declares. it shall be the duty of all officers proceeding under this act to recognize, without proof, the existence of slavery or involuntary servitude, in the several states of this Union, in which the same

may exist or be recognized by law." A case under this law has just been decided in Coumbus. The account in another column is furnished by our Columbus correspondent. It is very instructive and full of interest. In a private note, he informs us, that six of the ablest lawyers in that place, including the two who were counsel for the defendant, volunteered their services in behalf of the colored man. Much sympathy was displayed for him, but none for the slaveholder. This must have been highly offensive to our pro-slavery leg-

SOUTH CAROLINA AND OHIO.

On the 20th of February, Governor Shannon aid before the House, a communication from the Executive of South Carolina, in relation to the controversy between Maine and Georgia. It emoraces the report and resolutions on this subject adopted by the legislature of South Carolina. If the doctrine of this State-that the free states have nothing to do with slavery-be true, we k what business the General Assembly of Ohio can have with such a document. South Carolina must have strangely forgotten her grandeur, when she concluded to introduce such a matter into a free

state legislature The royal style in which this Quixotic state speaks to the North is well calculated to make ite mees smite together. We hope our Assembly will not be entirely overcome with awe. Nevertheless, let them be assured that South Carolina. will not permit any northern state to become a city of refuge for those whom she chooses to regard as felons. She herself will not only define crimes and felonies, but will prescribe the manner in which any one charged by her or her sister slavestates with felony, shall be delivered up. No question further can be made. South Carolina has decided, that she will never consent that any state shall become an asylum for those, whom she considers fugitives from the justice of other states. And this is not all-she will make bare that strong arm, of which Mr. Bynum spoke, (see our last number,) and strike home in vengeance upon the offending, unless she can have her own way. That our readers may not be ignorant of the edict. that has gone forth from the kingdom of South Carolina, we subjoin the concluding paragraph of the report, with the resolutions.

"The facilities which the Federal Constitution affords to itizens of the United States, who are inimical to slavery, of abducting and inveigling slaves from their owners, an the temptation to embrace those facilities, which is suggested by such impunity, as the authorities of Maine have provided for her citizens, presents a conjuncture; which the least timid, and the most prudent amongst us, may well deem full f peril to the rights of the South. When the sefeguards of the Federal Constitution shall become ineffectual and illusory, then indeed, the period has arrived, when the States of the South must take care that their citizens sustain no but resolutely, that if they did introduce slaves amongst us against our remonstrance, that they shall not remove them against our consent, and that whilst we tolerate no impairnent of our title to our property, in the Halls of the Feder-I Legislature, we will, also, permit no State to convert itself nto a city of refuge for those who invade it as felo Your committee recommend the adoption of the following

Resolved, That it is the duty, as well as the right, of any State, to insist on the faithful observance of the Fede Constitution, by each State in the Union. Resulved, That to define crimes and felonies within its jurisdiction, is an incident to the sovereignty of each State, and that no other State can question the exercise of the

Resolved. That to demand the surrender and removal of fugitives from justice, is, by the Constitution, a right; and the arrest and surrender a duty; that the denial or impairment of this right, is inconsistent with the constitutional tions of a State, and subversive of the peace and good gove ernment of the other States,

Resolved, That the right has been impaired, if not de-

nied by the authorities of Maine, and that this State wil never consent, that any State shall become an asylum for those who are fugitives from the justice of other States.

Resolved, That this State will make common cause with ny State of this Confederacy, in maintaining its justs rights, under the guaranty of the Constitution of States; and should the obligations of this instrument be disregarded by those whose duty it may be, to enforce them, it ing similar interests to protect and similar injuries to reain, at any hazard, these rights, and that property, which the obligations of the compact of Union-cance en will be, as to us-have failed to enforce.

Resolved, That the Executive of this State be forward to the Executives of the several states, to be lais hefore their respective legislatures, to the President of the United States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, a copy of the above report, and of these res

Resolved, That the House do agree to this report. Ordered, that it be sent to the Senate for concurred By order, T. W. GLOVER, By order, T. W. GLOVER,

Clerk House of Representatives.

IN SENATE, December 20th, 1839.

The tone of arrogance which runs through the foregoing deserves the rebuke of every free state. holders contrive to awe into submission the highminded politicians of the North.

The following report was presented to the House of Representatives of this State, Feb. 20, 1840.

REPORT. Mr. ROGERS, from the Select Committee to which the subject had been referred, made the following Report.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the petitions

"to allow every human being the right of trial by Jury, and to abolish all distinctions in regard to color," now report:

It is the opinion of the committee that every black or mulatto person, who is an actual resident of this State, has by our present laws an undoubted right of trial by jury.

At every period of our history, this class of our population have had secured to them this invaluable privilege, and there is no disposition manifested in any quarter to abridge this

The only persons therefore, if the committee correctly understand the object of the petitioners, for whom a righ of trial by jury is prayed, are fugitives from service from States, in which slavery is tolerated.(b) The people of Ohio have ever been opposed to slavery, and are not morally answerable for its existence at the South. But the Cons tution of the United States imposes upon the free States the duty of surrendering fugitives from labor to their masters upon proper application and proof, and hence originated the State, passed February 26, 1839, which we are now asked to repeal.(c) By this law a fugitive from service must be brought before a judge of some court of record; (d) and the claim of the master to his serand satisfactorily established, before he can be deprived of his liberty. In its origin, this law received the approbation of a large majority of the last legislature, including many distinguished men of both political parties, but whether it is the best law to answer the requisition of the Constitution in this case, time alone can determine. That this law has thus far operated without abuse or oppression all admit, for the potitioners themselves do not specify a sinall admit, for the politioners themselves do not specify a single instance of injustice that has occurred under it; and the inference from the tone of the public press, and the result of the late elections is conclusive, that the great body of the people are satisfied with the law. As this law was adopted with great care and deliberation, your committee are decidedly of the opinion that it would be a departure from the principles of sound policy to repeal it until further experience shall have shown its defects.

Secondly: The petitioners pray for us to pass a law, "to abolish all distinctions in regard to color. (e) On this subject the committee feel it their duty to remark, that however much philanthropists may desire to meliorate the conditi or elevate the character of the black race, human legislation can never remove distinctions in color made by the God of The feelings, habits, practice and customs of the whites will ever prove an insurmountable obstacle to reducing them to an equality with the blacks. Even among the most zealous abolitionists, few can be found willing to mingle with the colored population in their social circles, or eat at the same table, or set in the same pew in the house of public worship. If the design of these petitioners is to ask the legislature to pass a resolution recommending a conven-tion to be convened to propose such changes in our Con-stitution, as to give blacks the elective franchise, and make them eligible to office, the committee are most decidedly opposed to this object. The committee will not discuss the injustice of a proposition which would grant to an ignorant and inferior race, privileges our Constitution denies thousands of our own enlightened young men who have not at tained the legal age of voting.

States must adapt their laws to their circumstances and location. Our laws in reference to people of color, have grown out of our proximity to two states in which slavery is tolerated, and in which there are many free blacks. If at first view, these laws appear severe and rigid, more mature reflection will convince us they were adopted with the be nevolent intention of preserving this fair land for the residence of an industrious and moral people. That indolence poverty and a disposition for rape, theft, and various crimes and vices are more common with the colored than white population is proved by abundant testimony from the histor of our country. Our prosperity as a State, depends much upon the industry, virtue and intelligence of our citizens, and to encourage an ignorant and degraded race, to come and settle among us, would not only expose the persons and perty of our own inhabitants to num and much expense, but be repugnant to our most vital and dearest interests. Ohio now holds a proud and enviable position among her sister states. (f) Her rapid and unexampled merch in population, wealth, education and improvements of every description, point with unerring certainty to the wisdom of our laws on this subject, and strongly admonish us of the inexpediency of recommending at this time any change in them. The Committee therefore, ask to be discharged from the further consideration jects referred to them. [Discharged, Feb. 28.]

(a) Our readers will hardly expect us to notice at much length such a report.

The statements in this paragraph are all fudge. Every body knows, and the members of that Committee know, unless they are irreclaimably stupid, that every black or mulatto person in this state is liable to be claimed as a fugitive from service; and if so claimed, that he has no right of jury-trial. We need not say, that cases have not been unfrequent, where such a claim has been set up, and proved successful. That of Frank of Cincinnati. is still in the recollection of thousands. An actual resident, undoubtly free, he was claimed as a slave, and without trial by jury, or proper examination, given up to the kidnapper, hurried down the river, and sold in Mississippi, where he brought a suit for his freedom, which was decided in his favor by a slave-holding court. Poor Frank did not live to enjoy his freedom. He died from the hardships he had suffered in prison. And yet this actual resident of Ohio, had, according to Mr. Rogers, an undoubted right to trial by jury! If this had been true. he never would have been sent into slavery.

(b) The understanding of the Committee, here. as throughout the report, is any thing but correct. The persons for whom a right of trial by jury is prayed, are not fugitives from service under the laws of other states, but persons claimed as fugitives. We prayed for a jury to decide on this claim. But the learned Thebans were too blind to see this.

(c) The state of Kentucky demanded the passage of such an act-and hence it originated.

(d) That is-the vital question, whether a man shall be consigned to perpetual slavery or not, is left to a single fallible man, irresponsible in the sell a slave." "Pooh!" interposed the minister exercise of his prerogatives, and from whose decicision lies no appeal!

(e) Our Columbus correspondent has already pointed out the flagrant misrepresentation contained in this statement. The Committee knew very well that there was no such petition before them. The prayer was for the abolition of laws, which make distinctions on account of color:-a most republican prayer surely, for our republic is founded on the theory of equal rights, not equal complexions.

(f) "Proud and enviable," truly; to be used by the slave-holder as his blood-hound in scenting out his runaway slaves!

The Ohio State Bulletin calls this an excellent report. Petitions of the character of those reported on, the editor says, "have been coming in from various quarters during the session." And he then exclaims, "When will the ludies of Ohio learn to consult their true dignity and self-respect, by refraining from intermeddling with subjects Brake, Adams co., Miss., saysalike beyond their power, and inconsistent with that delicacy and propriety, which is the greatest charm of their sex?" The "ladies of Ohio" are better judges of "the delicacy and propriety" which become their sex, than a heated, brawling partisan. He who can be vulgar enough, to accuse the gentler sex of being intermeddlers, and deficient in true dignity and selfrespect, gives evidence of a wonderful capacity to lecture upon feminine proprieties. The Bulletin

and not step out of its way rudely to assail those, whom the instincts of our nature, the voice of reato speak of, but with kindness and respect.

It is curious to observe what an affinity slavery has for every thing mean and wicked. Contempt in Congress distinguished himself by the gross insults he has offered to the women of the North; nor has the sex been any more secure against the low malice of his slimy dependant. Wherever you to degrade and vituperate woman; on the contrary, might wound the feelings, or curtail the rights of the wives and mothers of our country. The slavery-party is not more notorious for its hatred of color, and its use of senseless epithets against Abolitionists, than for its brutish slang about woman's intermeddling, violating the proprieties of her sex, &c., &c. The policy of the party is to trample on weakness, wherever it can do it with

QUESTIONED AGAIN.

The Christian Witness propounded to us not long since the question - how should Abolitionists bestow their suffrages in the aproaching presidential canvass. We replied in our paper of March 3rd, and the substance of our from sufficient evidence that certain conditions were fulfilled on the part of either candidate, let them bestow their votes accordingly. Our friend of the Witness does not relish the answer. Had presidential canvass. Now, they are too powerhe not confidence in the candor of his cotemporary, he should be tempted to believe that we were trifling with him. We trust friend Burleigh's confidence is not misplaced. We answered the question in good faith-to the best of our ability, under existing circumstances. The editor of the Witness, after briefly alluding to the course of Van Buren, and that of Harrison, comes to the conclusion that they are unworthy of the suffrages of freemen. He then asks us-how can true Abolitionists exercise the elective franchise, honestly and efficiently without a separate nomination, if they are satisfied that both Van Buren and Harrison are unworthy the suffrages of freemen?

We answer him in plain terms, they cannot vote for either, and be blameless. The question then arises, what shall they do-start a separate nomination, or quietly exercise the right which every freeman has of staying away from the polls? Let them stay at home. No harm can come from this -they violate no duty. A separate nomination, in our opinion, (and we have already argued the subject at length.) would be mischievous. Without going into the subject again, we may remarkealousies destructive to further concert of action -and it will be so entirely insignificant in relation to the election, as to embolden politicians more than ever to despise and proscribe Abolitionists as a body. Our opinion we could fortify with many arguments-but we are weary of the subject. The sagacity of our brother of the Witness will, we doubt not, furnish him many-very many reasons, why an attempt to concentrate the votes of Abolitionists upon a separate nomination at this time would be inexpedient.

Now let us in our turn propound a few questions to a part of the Anti-Slavery press. What do you expect to gain by pushing a project now, which has come but lately under discussion, and been condemned by the majority of Abolitionists, so for as there has been any expression of opinion? Do you really believe that you will be able to unite anti-slavery men generally, or even a respectable minority of them on a separate nomination? If so, what are the grounds of your belief? If you do not hope to unite Abolitionists generally, or a respectable minority in favor of such nomination. what gain do you anticipate from persisting in the measure? Can you expect to harmonize a divided organization by a brand of discord? What impression do you think you will be able to make on the presidential election-and what, do you calculate, in Europe will have put the top-stone, with shoutwill be the results of it? As the result cannot be foreseen-as it is positively certain, that your nomination can make scarcely any impression, is it not best, seeing you cannot vote for Harrison or Van Buren, to stay away from the polls and do nothing more? What harm can follow from

BLIND LEADERS .- A friend of ours was recently in Kentucky, with a young man, a member of the M. E. church, and a minister belonging to the same church. The young man was expressing his uneasiness at holding slaves-his conscience was disturbed-"any how," he said, "he never would -"they are better off, than they would be if they were free." And thus this professed minister of Christ strove to narcotize the conscience of his more tender-hearted brother. We would not stand in the place of such a man for the wealth of the

SLAVES IN MISSISSIPPI .-- A gentleman just from below says, that the planters in Mississippi, aware since the decision of Judge Gholson, that they cannot hold the slaves imported into the State within late years by any valid title, are hurrying them off by thousands into Texas. This might have been anticipated. On the side of the oppressor is power: who is to appear in Mississippi in behalf of the ninety thousand slaves, thus free in virtue of the lecision mentioned?

RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF MISSISSIPPI SLAVES .--A correspondent of the Louisville Protestant Herald, a Presbyterian paper, writing from Cane-

"There are several planters in this county, who give a minister a comfortable salary to preach to their slaves. There are several gentlemen in this neighborhood, who pay each \$100 a year to a pious and devoted brother to labor exclusively among their slaves. And before the present year closes, there will be three ministers in a few miles of this, all laboring for the slaves exclusively, paid liberally by the masters, some of whom are not even of any church.-The brethren of this Presbytery have taken into consideration the subject, and a committee are now pre-paring a system of Instruction adapted to the wants of the

It is by such overweening presumption, that slave- sphere, of muddy politics and foul personalities, seems curious, that men who care so little for their a slave-state, would fain commend General Harritheir slaves. It seems curious, that men who are so son, and the laws of good society teach us never reckless of the temporal, should be so thoughtful of the rights of slavery. the spiritual, wants of their slaves. And it certainly seems very generous, that the planter, after having robbed the slave of all his earnings, should then of woman, and an abject servility harmonize take a part of his labor to pay a minister to preach with its spirit most admirably. The slaveholder to him submission. The truth is, it requires no little boldness for a traveller to tell us stories about the anxiety of the Mississippi planter for the spiritual welfare of the slave. We know better. As to what is said respecting the Presbytery, it is most see a northern servile, there you see a man ready probably true. The religious men of the South are undoubtedly feeling the effect of the agitation the foe of slavery, is the enemy of every thing that of the slavery question in the North. Dr. Brisbane testifies to the influence of this on the consciences, and sense of shame, of professing Christians at the South.

THE OPPOSITION PARTY.

Were the opposition party wise, they would a once avow themselves a free state party, hostile to slavery in all its forms, and repel no charge, brought against them or their candidates of favoring Abolitionism. Pursuing this manly policy, they would sustain no detriment, or if they did, it would be but a transient one. And is it not the part of prudence to make a small temporary sacrifice, for the sake of a great, permanent gain?

Why is it that politicians cannot understand? The youngest of them remember the time, when the reply was, if Abolitionists were perfectly satisfied sound of Abolition was not heard. Nine years ago, an Abolitionist was almost unknown. Four years ago they were too few to be taken into the account, in estimating the influences bearing on a ful to be slighted. If they were to unite their forces against one of the candidates, they could

Look at the accounts published every week in anti-slavery papers. While legislatures are wasting their time in idle resolves about Abolition, and Congress inventing new gags for the people, our presses and agents are busy, working a revolution under the surface of society, whose earthquake force will yet be felt, in the utter overthrow of all those bulwarks which feeble politicians have erected around slavery. In Ohio, half a dozen able lecturers through the year must product some effect. Their letters show how truth is percolating through the webs of prejudice into the public mind. Read them, and then ask, whether it be possible for an excitement, so deeply grounded and rapidly spreading, to pass away without the accomplishment of its object. We are taking hold of what honesty and moral power there is in the nation. The daily observation of reflecting men will show this. Who thinks of Abolitionists now, as he did four years

you not hear the voice of Abolition? Let the politician, further, consider the truth, and vital bearings of our principles,-identical with those on which our institutions rest--with those for which our fathers bled-with those which are undermining the foundations of despatism in the old world-with those which all parties in this republic even now profess to hold as right in the abstract. Abstract truth, bearing on men's duties to each other, on the great relations of civil society, is, or must become, practical truth. Principles will work out their legitimate effects, and, if true, must sooner or later secure the practical acquiescence of mankind. Think you that there is not virtue enough in the republic, to insure the triumph of the holy principles we cherish? The hundreds niversary. of thousands who have already borne testimony to their truth, are a sure pledge of the myriads that shall ere long embrace them.

Once moreat the movement, the great world-movement, of which ours is but a section. The cause of Abolition is the cause of mankind. Great Britain's chiefest glory rests on that act of her Parliament, which consummated this movement within the bounds of her immense empire. France is following in the same course; and ere long every nation ing, on the great work of Emancipation in their colonies. 'The Anti-Slavery Congress of nations, to be held next June in London-what is it? A sign that our cause is ephemeral? Nay, rather, that it is immortal, and destined to obtain a universal triumph. Suppose then one of the parties should be defeated, on the ground of its friendship for such a cause? Defeat would be, but for a day. Triumph would speedily follow, and with triumph, he humiliation, (and may we hope, the reformation?) of the party consecrated to the ignominious task of guarding slavery.

But, we need not calculate on the sagacity and nagnanimity of the ordinary politician. He is proverbially short-sighted and illiberal. With him present advantage eclipses future good. The immediate profits of office are more attractive, than the future triumph that must be won by self-

What is the state of the opposition party at the present? Most distressing. Their opponents are decided and onen, and therefore formidable, while they are ambiguous and reserved. Their only real strength lying in the free states, they would vet compete with the slavery party for the South. Half-courting slaveholders, yet ashamed of the act; half-disposed to conciliate Abolitionists, yet afraid to avow it; Scylla on one hand, Charybdis on the other;-O. from what a world of anxiety a free, outspoken manliness would save them! Fire on this side, water on that,-no wonder if they should meet the fate of the poor fellow, whose only consolation was-

"Thus have I shunn'd the fire for fear of burning.

Some of the opposition-leaders are too honest to be tongue-tied by the fear of the slaveholder. They care not if their antagonists do call them Abolitionists. Better be an Abolitionist than a dough-face. Others are at great pains to show that there is no connection between the party and Abolitionism. As to the sect of Abolitionists, they treat them with a cavalier sort of dignity—as much as to say, "we do not intend to insult you, but who are you, sir?" Others repel with manifest indigna-If this be true, how is it that we are only mak- tion the charge that their candidate can be guilty would do well to confine itself to its appropriate ing the condition of the slave worse? But, it of Abolitionism. Others still, mistaking Ohio for bem

In 1822, so injurious was regarded the charge expedient to come out and announce that he was an enemy to slavery, and had belonged to an Aboli- that of an humble, yet devout Abolitionist. tion Society, in confirmation of which statement, he was careful to publish the testimony of Judge Gatch. This sufficiently indicates the prevalent feeling in Cincinnati at that time. Now, how painful! this statement must be frittered away. True, he once was a member of an Abolition So- them to close the bargain without consulting their masters. ciety, but he was then only 17 years old, and the Society's object was to carry all negroes it might the bargain.' free, out of the country. Besides, Gen. H. soon after left Richmond, when his connection with the Society ceased, and he has never belonged to any society since, except the Hamilton County Agricultural Association!

This important intelligence is communicated in the Cincinnati Republican, the organ of the Harrison party in Hamilton county. We confess it grates upon our feelings; but such a fact must be laid before our readers. We have pledged ourselves to keep them advised of every thing which would enable them to form a correct judgment as to the disposition they shall make of their votes.

"AnoLITION .- We see it stated in many of the Administration papers, that General Harrison is a member of an Abo lition Society. We settle this whole matter at once, by the following statement, for the truth of which we vouch:-William Henry Harrison when a youth of 17 years of age with many of his companions, then residing in the city Richmond, in the State of Virginia, belonged to a Society intended to encourage the emancipation of slaves, and send them out of the country. The members of the Society were all residents of a Slave State. General Harrison's re moval from Richmond to prosecute his studies at the medical school in Philadelphia, in a few months dissolved his connection with that Society, which was never resumed This was fifty years ago, and since that time, Gen. Har-rison has been a member of no society whatever for any purpose whatever, except the Hamilton County Agricultural Society, of which for many years, he was Presi-

The Republican, we suppose, is trying to elec tioneer for his candidate in Kentucky. He doubtless thinks that the votes of slaveholders are of saysmore consequence, than those of free state citizens or that the supporters of slavery have more principle than its enemies. The inevitable result of proving General Harrison a friend of slavery would be,

Bah! it is enough to sicken a man of spirit, to witness the despicable sycophancy of parties to

PLEDGE LIST.

Below is a list of the pledges still due to the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society. We publish it for the ago? Look in Indiana,-six hundred members or- convenience of those, who may have forgotten the ganized into an anti-slavery society at one time! exact amount of their pledges-for the satisfaction it will not unite the suffrages of even a majority of The Society of Friends generally in that state are of those, who having paid in part, wish to know Abolitionists-it will divide them still more than embracing Abolitionism. Where, in fact, despite how they stand on our books-and for the inforfidelity pledges are redeemed, and what the Society may hereafter calculate upon. It is quite possible there may be several errors in the list. Monies are sometimes forwarded to the Treasurer from agents, without any specification of the sources whence derived. From this, and from other reasons, it may be that persons who have paid, are not credited correctly. All such errors will be corrected, on information being given. It is satisfying to know, that our friends generally feel themselves as much bound by pledges made two years ago, as at our last anniversary. We have no doubt, that nearly all the sums, specified below as still due, will yet be faithfully discharged. We hope that a final settlement will be made at our next an-

An Alphabetical List of Pledges Due the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, March 16, 1840. Made at Mude at

f	Names of Persons & Soc making Pledges.	M		30	, M	a			Am		B	al'i Du		е
	Antrim, Guernsey co.						00				\$3	0	0	0
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'	Dr. A. Brook,						00					0 5		all
	John H. Byrd, Belmont co. A. S. Soc.	10	0	00		J	VU				10			IFU
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	Cincinnati,							39			-			
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There are also a few pledges still unpaid still older than persons making them are deceased or do no

own souls, should be so anxious for the souls of son to non-slaveholders, because he has, as they culiar to slave-states,) who infest the negro-quar- free; and bequeathing nothing to Vivian but five alloge, proved himself to be a heroic defender of ters, and mingle with the slaves for the sake of dollars in addition to what he had already given of pro-slavery, that General Harrison thought it place with characteristic malignity, says-"His will. Here the testimony closed and E. Backus profession, as his practices afterwards proved, was stated the grounds and cited the decisions on which

"His first appeal was, of course, to our black population, He set liberry and death Lefore them, telling them to choose, but zealously urging them to take the former. As recompense for so inestimable gift, all the benevolent mar asked, was an equal share of the master's money, so sinfulextracted from the labor of his servants. The proverbial nesty and faithfulness of our blacks, would not permit How the negotiation ended we have not learned, but we do know that the worthy apostle of Tappan was no loser by

One thing we are pleased to see in this tissue of honesty and fidelity of the poor slaves.

Position of the Parent Committee.-We publish the following, that our readers may see what is the position of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

the American Anti-Slavery Society, Feb. 20, 1840, and laws, though he regretted from his very soul

Resolved, That the editor of the Emancipator be requested to abstain from urging, in his editorial labors, the formation of a Distinct Anti-Slavery Political Party. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Rec. Sec."

NEW YORK .- The prospects are quite fair, the Emancipator says, that the Jury Trial Bill will der him. become a law; "and there is considerable hope that Mr. Healey's bill for the total repeal of the "nine tion which met it at the threshold and rendered any months' law will pass." Well-friend Leavitt- decision on the merits unnecessary,-a question, what think you of the demonstrations in your legislature? They certainly are not adverse-not exactly conclusive evidence, that parties are incurably corrupt. Mr. Birney addressed the Ju- made slaves real property descendible to the heir. diciary Committee for two hours on the subjects | The former made them assets in the hands of both above-mentioned, doubtless with excellent effect.

"The Philanthropist, in gently palliating the atrocity of General Harrison's speech at Vincen- without whose assent the heir could not assert any nes. in 1835, omits to mention his visit to Virginia in 1836, where he went into an elaborate state- to be a slave, of which there was at least room to ment of his views on slavery, for which he rethat no true Abolitionist could give him the slightest ceived a unanimous vote of thanks from the plan- under present circumstances, had no shadow of ters, right in the glory of the domestic slave-trade, then so prosperous.

> KENTUCKY .- The Van Buren men in the slave states being busy in efforts to prove General Har- being announced, commenced a manifestation of rison an Anti-slavery man, their opponents are their feelings by clapping, but were promptly sicompelled to resort to all kinds of tricks to thwart lenced by the Court. It was understood that his them. The following resolutions were introduced wife and two of his children would also have been into the Kentucky legislature, avowedly on party reach of the claimant. The family will all doubtgrounds, and passed by a vote of 52 to 33—those less now avail themselves of the greater security voting in the affirmative being whigs, those in the afforded to human liberty by a monarchial governnegative. Van Buren men.

"Resolved, That we view with indignation the attempts fers, and as a free and cable relations subsisting between the slave-holding and non-slaveholding States of this Union, and would not by our votes aid in elevating to office any citizen allied to that ruthless faction of misguided fanatics, or coinciding in their opinions and plans,

Resolved, That the arduous public services, and long tried and well established patriotism of General William Henry Harrison furnish the most conclusive evidence that if elevated to the Presidency of these United States, he will exert the full influence of that exalted station to produce harmony between the several states, and to allay all sectional jealousies and local strifes growing out of their respective estic institutions. And that we have entire confidence in his often avowed sentiments of opposition to the schemes of every sect, faction or party who may aim, by direct acmentality of the federal governtion, or through the instru ment, or in any manner whatever, to disturb the relation between master and slave, or otherwise to interfere with the domestic institutions of the slaveholding States."

Of course, resolutions thus introduced, do not afford a fair expression of the real state of sentiment in the Kentucky legislature, being the miserable results of party-trickery, and are therefore undeserving of comment.

SLAVE CASE IN COLUMBUS.

Columbus, O., March 10, 1840. DR. BAILEY:-On Saturday evening the 29th t., Jesse Jackson, an inhabitant of this city, was which they met being filled with an anxious as- terity the benefits of the Pension Laws. mbly. Judge Swan, president judge of this cirpying the bench, and Judge Potter of Toledo sitting with them. Messrs. E. & W. W. ckus were counsel for the claimant, and G. an and S. Brush, Esqrs., appeared for the dedant. The claimant's counsel first inquired if fendant's counsel would admit that claimant was ministrator of Samuel Crosthwait, deceased, his father, to which of course they received negative answer. They then asked if it would admitted that the heir could claim a slave beiging to the estate of his master. Jesse's counwho came there for far other purposes than to nit him into slavery, replied that they were ly to admit that either the administrator or heir could claim, but which, was a question of for the Court to decide. The claimant then de an affidavit and his counsel asked a postpone nt for 60 days under the statute. When interated, his counsel said they expected by that e to be able to prove him to be administrator. e opposite counsel said they were willing to nit that upon the claimant's making oath that h was the fact. As was expected, this was deed by his counsel. The Judge remarked, that oked as if the delay was sought in order to get claimant appointed administrator, and upon the stion being directly put, that was acknowledged e the object. After argument, the Judge upon sultation, said if the claimant should become inistrator, it was very doubtful whether he d derive any benefit from it under these proings. But it was asked to grant a postpone in order to allow the party to manufacture ence not now in existence-a thing which newas permitted by the Court and could not be is case. Mr. Doyle, the claimant's only witthen testified, in substance, that he had tive Committee will be read, and address vn Jesse eight or ten years in Kentucky-had seen him about the farm of Samuel Crosit-had seen him about, he thought, some two ths after Samuel's death, though not to his rledge under Vivian's control-understood he to Clark county with his old mistress-had een him for about 5 years-knew of his being ve only from these circumstances-knew the pant to be the reputed heir of S. Crosthwait. statute of Ky. was then read which makes descend to the heir as real property. Jesse's sel proved by three witnesses, that he had here over two years, and had property when ne came. They produced a will of Samuel Crosthwait unauthenticated but admitted by consent, manumitting all the negroes belonging to the testator, excepting one woman who was to live with meet on the 4th of April next,

LYNCH-LAW. -One of that class of villains, (pe- her mistress, but upon the death of the latter to be him. This was rebutted by an authenticated recworking mischief, was lately tarced and feathered, ord of a chancery court in Kentucky, in which in Georgetown, Ky. The Whig Banner of that Jesse and his wife were made parties annulling the

> the claimant relied, and was followed by Mesers: Brush and Swan for the defendant till a late hour. when the Court adjourned.

Thursday at 9 o'clock the trial proceeded, the one judges present, and court-house filled a be-ore. W. W. Backus closed in behalf of the fore. claimant.

I would gladly digress here to give your readers some little outline of the arguments on both sides, did time and space permit; but they know better than I can tell them how lawyers can plead, and can more easily imagine than I can describe the effect produced on the minds of the audience. Sufonsense. It is, the strong testimony borne to the fice it to say, that the one was eloquent, not addressing the passions or feelings, for he insisted that these should be restrained, but as setting forth the right of every human being to liberty, and giving to the individual claimed as a slave the full benefit of any doubt that might arise with regard to the legality of the claim, at the same time that he acknowledged to its full extent the necessity of "At a Meeting of the Executive Committee of submitting to the requirements of our Constitution that any compact had ever been entered into by which we had in any way become the supporters of slavery: and the other would have us understand that in deciding upon this matter we were not to consider the being at the bar as a man-asa human being even; but as a horse, or an oxhe was so considered by the laws of Kentucky; he was claimed as property and we must so consi-

Judge Swan was understood to decide substantially that this case was governed by a legal questhe decision of which was embarrassed by no obscurity or difficulty whatever, but could be made perfectly clear both to the parties and to the community. The Kentucky acts of 1798 and 1808 administrators and executors. By the latter they were not assets in the hands of executors. But UNINTENTIONAL OMISSION .- The Emancipator where there was no will, numerous and repeated decisions of the Kentucky court which were eited. settled the construction of the law to be that they must be assets in the hands of the administrator, claim to them. So that even if Jesse were proved doubt; by the law of Kentucky, Vivian Crosthwait, right to set up a claim to him. He could not do it in his own State, and would not be permitted to do it here. Jesse was accordingly discharged.

The numerous spectators, upon his discharge ment, since the decision in this case will not prevent a future claim being set up if opportunity ofunsafe, they will go where the freedom of a mouarchy will secure them from again being subjected to bondage.

Respectfully yours. A LISTENER.

A KEEN RESOLUTION. - Tuesday March 10, in the House, Mr. John Quincy Adams introduce the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be direc ed to report to this House the natural, political, and martial history of the blood hound, showing the peculiar fitness of that class of warriors to be the associates of the gallant Army of the United States -specifying the nice discrimination of his scent between the blood of the freeman and the blood of the slave-between the blood of the armed warrior and that of women and children-between the blood of the black, white, and colored man-between the blood of savage Seminoles and that of the Anglo-Saxon pious Christian. Also, a statement of the number of bloodhounds, and of their conductors, imported by this Government, or by the authorities of Florida, from the Island of Cuba, and the cost of the importation. Also, whether a further importation of the same heroic race, into the State of Maine, to await the contingency of a contested Northeastern boundary question is conested under the law of last session as a fugitive templated, or only to set an example to be followom labor on the claim of Vivian Crosthwait of ed by our possible adversary in the event of a conarren county, Ky. On Monday morning the fliet. Whether measures have been taken to secure al of the claim was postponed by consent till 2 exclusively to ourselves the employment of this clock, P. M., on the following Wednesday, at auxiliary force, and whether he deems it expedient ich time the trial proceeded, the old court room to extend to the said bloodhounds and their pos-

This resolution having been read, Mr. LINN it, and associate Judges Heyl and McElvain oc- Boyn called for the yeas and nays on the question of consideration. Mr. Turney suggested to Mr. Boxp to call for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution. Mr. Boyn having done so Mr. ADAMS said, if the question was going to be taken up now by yeas and nays, he desired to say a few

So the resolution, also giving rise to debate, was ordered to lie over.

Communicated to all Baptist Anti-Slavery Editors and to the free Press generally

CALL For a Baptist National Anti-Slavery Convention. BAPTIST ABOLITIONISTS OF THE UNITED STATES! Brethren, and Friends of the cause of the Slave!

You are hereby called to attend a Convention of Immedite Abolitionists, members in good standing of Baptist churches and Congregations, to be held in the City of N. York, on Monday, the 27th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., IN THE CHAPEL OF THE McDOUGAL STREET. BAPTIST CHURCH, to form an AMERICAN BAPTIST ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and to consider and report on the best means to be employed by us, as a denomination, for the IMMEDIATE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY oughout our Churches, our Country and the World.

DUNCAN DUNBAR, CHARLES W. DENISON. Central ZELOTES GRINNELL, Corresponding JOHN J. RAYMOND, RICHARD C. McCORMICK, New York, Feb. 8th. 1840.

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMEI-CAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in the city of New York, on Tuesday, the twelfth day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when an abstract of the Annual Report of the Execu-

THE BUSINESS MEETING of the Society will commi in the afternoon of the same day, and will be continued so long as may be deemed expedient. Auxiliary Societies are requested to send delegates, the members of the Society are invited to be present, and the friends of immediate abo throughout the country, are solicited to attend the Anhive

By order of the Executive Committee HENRY B. STANTON, Committee SAMUEL E. CORNISH, JAMES S. GIBBONS. New York, March 12, 1840. N. B. Newspapers friendly to the cause, are respectfully equested to publish the above notice till the day of meeting.

The Walnut Creek Anti-Slavery Society, Indiana, will

I met a little cottage girl. She was eight years old, she said; Her hair was thick, with many a curl, That clustered round her head.

She had a rustic woodland air. And she was wildly clad: Her eyes were fair, and very fair; Her beauty made me glad.

How many you may be?' 'How many! Seven in all,' she said. And wondering, looked at me.

'And where are they ? I pray you tell,' She answered, 'Seven are we;' And two of us at Conway dwell, And two are gone to sea.

My sister and my brother; And in the church yard cottage. I Dwell near them with my mother. You say that two at Conway dwell,

Two of us in the church-yard lie,

Yet ye are seven !- I pray you tell, Sweet maid, how this may be.' Then did the little maid reply, 'Seven boys and girls are we,

And two are gone to sea.

Beneath the church-yard tree.' You run about, my little maid, Your limbs they are alive: If two are in the church-yard laid,

Then ye are only five.'

Two of us in the church-vard lie.

'Their graves are green, they may be seen The little maid replied, Twelve steps or more from mother's door, And they are side by side.'

'My stockings there I often knit, My kerchief there I hem; And there upon the ground I sit-I sit and sing to them.

'And often after sunset, sir, When it is light and fair, I take my little porringer, And cat my supper there.

'The first that died was little Jane, In bed she moaning lay, Till God released her of her pain And then she went away.

'So in the church yard she was laid: And, when the grass was dry. Together round her grave we played, My brother John and I.

'And when the ground was white with snow, And I could run and slide. My brother John was forced to go, And he lies by her side.

If there are two in Heaven? The little maiden did reply, O Master! we are seven.

'How many are you, then' said I,

But they are dead, those two are dead! Their spirits are in Heaven! Twas throwing words away: for still The little maid would have her will, And say, 'Nay we are seven!'

From the Emancipator. "I long since became reconciled to the prospect of living and dving a hated man,"-Gerrit Smith. Thou live and die hated? Thou friend of the slave; Has freedom no lovers to cherish thy name ! Shall foes of humanity trample thy grave, And the black shroud of infamy cover thy fame? No: thou who hast felt for the peel'd and oppress'd What love and affection a brother can feel. Thy name shall be lov'd, till their wrongs be redress'd, And the world shall applaud thy devotion and zeal.

Thou live and die hated ! While fetters are forged, Vile scourges inflicted, and shackles are sold; While slavery's shambles with freemen are gorged, And the rights of humanity barter'd for gold? Let hatred pursue the vile vile dealears in blood-Let robbery, murder, be branded with shame; Stand thou by the altar of Freedom and God! Oppressors revere while blaspheming thy name.

Thou live and die hated ? Let tyrants disdain thee, And slavery's minions vent malice and spite; The friends of the slave will be proud to sustain thee. And aid in this warfare of Justice and Right: Those hearts that with thine for the outcast have bled, Till chains shall no more bind the necks of the free, Will mingle their grief with the tears thou hast shed, Add sweeten with love the remembrance of thee. Union College, Jan. 13th.

Written by Professor DAVID PEABODY, a few days previous to his death. Mourn not for me when I am gone; Nor round my bier Shed one sad tear. Nor put for me your sable on.

I go to him who died to save; In Him I trust, And though to dust My flesh shall moulder in the grave;

Yet soft and sweet shall be its rest; While far on high, My soul shall fly,

To be farever with the blest. And at the last great day the earth Shall yield its trust; And then my dust

Shall rise in glad and glorious birth, I fear not death; why should I ? tell; Death has no sting, Since Christ my King

Hath died, and conquered death and hell. The cold dark grave-there is no care, Nor pain, nor gloom, Within the tomb:

The wicked cease from troubling there. Then let me go; I see the throng Of happy ones,

Upon their thrones: I hear their ever pealing song. Mourn not for me, when I am gone;

Around my bier;
But meet me, meet me round the Throne

* Pormerly settled over the First Congregational Church in Lyon, and afterwards over the Central Church in Wor-

From the Cin. Daily Gazette. Life in Cincinnati in 1840.

Few of us know how our neighbors live: few of us ask even what are the daily doings of those about us. And yet to learn more of the strange world in whose midst we walk, is perhaps the surest way by which to put off prejudice and error, and acquire in their stead liberality and wis-

To present true portraits of some of the many varieties of life which now, at this hour, have their being in this city, is my object; and every portrait is from life.

FIRST SCENE.

A room 12 by 8, with a window of 4 panes of glass, and a chimney-place 4 feet by 3-a bed is in the room; a table having three legs, and an empty candle box set upon the end to serve as a seat: no chairs. In one corner three sticks of wood. In the bed and among the clothes upon it, which consist of blankets, coats, petticoats, pantaloons and ragged quilts, are a mother, her son of sixteen, her daughter of fourteen, and three younger children; all are asleep but the mother, though the hour is half-past nine, A. M. The mother lies with her eyes fixed on the three sticks of wood; presently she shakes the oldest boy by the shoulder, and says, "Bill, I say, when did the Council tell you they'd give us some more wood?" "Next week, I telled yer, last night: let me sleep." So he drops away again into slumber, while the mother with many a deep-drawn breath, makes her calculations for fuel during four days, her capital being three sticks. Her financiering thoughts terminate, where so many do, in concluding to borrow. Having settled this, she gets up, puts on her outer clothes, (the under ones are never taken off except to wash, at rare intervals,) and proceeds to fish out the smaller children, whose faces she rubs with a damp crash towel till all are red and roaring. Sally and Bill, much relieved by the absence of the juniors, stretch themselves and prepare for a new draught of oblivion; while the mother makes ready her thick coffee, and puts a little fat into the fryingpan to melt before the one stick which she has kindled at the end, while she mixes the unleavened flour and water which are to supply their staff of

At first glancing into this room, one thinks it the home of vice; the abode of intemperance, licentiousness, idleness, and probably dishonesty.-The glance is deceptive. The mother is honest. industrious and religious; but without work and without tact; moreover, she was raised in a slave state, and learned inefficiency from her sugartrough cradle. The eldest boy is in a bad way, it is true; for being out of work, he has fallen into the company of boys whose parents are bad, and is learning evil rapidly. He and his sister sleep so late this morning because they were up by turns through the night with a neighbor's child; however, they rarely rise before nine, having no work, and animal warmth being cheaper than fuel. The sister is by nature one of the most beautiful girls in the city; modest, intelligent, full of feeling; but slatternly, careless, and mefficient.

The father of this family has gone to that great somewhat vague name of "down the river:" nothing has been heard from him for eight months .-This is probably, then, one of the deserted families. The mother goes out to wash-the elder daughter takes care of the younger children, one of whom is a cripple-the elder son works in econist's shops, printing-office and when out of work runs the streets, and by intervals goes to school. For some days all have been out of work; they have no money, no meat, no bread;-a little lard, a few pounds of flour, a "drawing" or two of coffee,-without milk or sugar,-behold their possessions! Rent is due, also, and wood fast drawing to a close. Friends on earth this family has not; but the mother has still her faith in God's Presence, and in his Providence. The power, the value of that faith, those of us who dwell not in the constant presence of want do not, cannot, realize. To that poor wo man, God is no abstraction, but a living Father .-He is not among the stars, but by her bed side .-When the hour of great need, of hopeless need almost, comes,-her Bible and Methodist hymn book have a divine power in them, and her last

place, enough for a multitude. But want of food is not so hard to bear as what follows-the temptation to forget want in whisky: -the temptation to supply want by dishonesty,by, what many tongues suggest,-the prostitution of that young girl. It is when we see the im-mense "purchase" which Satan has whereby to move such hearts, and look at the frequency with which he moves our own,-that we may learn tolerance for the vices of the poor. Let a man, or woman, fall down drunk in the street, or be caught in a petty theft-lo! the refined pass by in disgust and contempt; the worldly with a sneer; the vulgar stop and look on with a laugh. The pity without condemnation, without contempt, withou derision,-such as becomes a Christian,-we seldom witness.

crust becomes, like the five loaves in the desert

The Reformer.

I was always a reformer.-When at school I proposed to the Master to try a new system, to give up the birch and treat the unruly to sugarplums; and my reward was a sad threshing, and the advice to reform my own manners before I tried highed things. I left school, and went into a store; there I found every thing wrong, but no sooner did I propose a scheme, by which letters were to be copied without labor; and the store to be swept by a hired man, than my employer bade me sweep the counting-room twice a day, and prepare triplicates of every letter he wrote, adding 'Young man, mend your own ways, and then, it may be, others will hear what you have to say. I went home disgusted with the bigotry of mankind, and found my father just setting out a pear tree: the tree had a great many roots, and he was trying to find places for them all to lie in. 'Why in the world,' said I, 'don't you cut some of them off. If I was a gardener, I'd soon alter your old

'Theophilus,' said the old man, rising from his knees, 'you will find it enough labor to alter your young ways; to prune your reforming, but unimproving temper.' Thus thwarted in all my plans of improvement, I gave up business, and took a sea-voyage. While at sea I saw so many things that needed to be changed, that my hopes of helping others once more sprang up. I suggested to the mate to change a rope here and there; to take in sail now and then, and he, to my great joy, followed my hints. Now, thought I, my philanthropy may have full play. But one morning just as I was about to have the studding-sails rigged, though it looked a little squally, the Captain came up the companion-way, and tripping up my heels threw me into the cabin and ordered the sails down just in time to save them from a squall that was close upon us. When he came below again he threatened to put me into irons if I tried any more reforms aboard of his ship. Almost broken hearted, I became a lawyer upon my return to dry land; and then, in truth, I saw a wide field of reform before me, and no sooner was I entrusted with a case than I began. I found the bar and the bench, however, just as bigoted as ship-masters and other vulgar people: they fined me for con-tempt of court, and abused me for abusing them; and one day when a clergyman was present to whom I appealed, he answered 'Physician, heal thyself.' I married, thinking that I could reform my wife at any rate, unopposed; but, alas! she like all others, turns round upon me with 'my dear

Theophilus, you do the same yourself. My sweet Theophilus, suppose you reform your own faults: give up talking scandal, drop wine and segars, pay visits more frequently, shave oftener and cleaner, answer your letters and brush your shoes.'

So am I treated; such is the bigotry of man and woman. The whole world is leagued to force upon me the conviction, that to reform mankind, I must begin by myself. This prejudice I must try o correct, for I am sure the world needs to be reformed upon that point.—Western Messenger.

True, reform should begin at home but should

ADVERTISEMENTS

not end there .- Ed. Reft.

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Anti-Slavery Examiner, containing A. E. Grimke's Appeal, Smith to Smylie, Power, of Congress, Bible against Slavery, Emancipation in the West Indies, Elmore and Birney, and Lerter of G. Smith to Henry Clay, all in one

Anti-slavery Manual; Alton Riots; Anti-slavery Record, vol 1 & 2; Appeal by Mrs. Child; Bourne's Picture of slavery; Charles Ball; Chloe Spear; Chandler's Prose and Poetical works: Emancipation in West Indies, by Thome and Kimball; Fountain; Gustavus Vassa; History of Pennsylvania Hall; Jay's View of the action of the Federal Govern-ment in behalf of Slavery; Light and Truth; Law of Slavery 8 vo.; Memoir of E. P. Lovejoy; Memoir of P. Wheata Native African: Negro Pew; Poems by Phillis Wheaty, a slave; Quarterly A S Magazine; Rankin's Letters; Right and Wrong in Boston; Slavery, containing Declara-tion of Sentiments and Constitution of American A S Soc.; Wesley's Thoughts; Does the Bible sanction Slavery?; Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narrative of Amos Dresser and Why work for the slave? bound in one volume; Testimony of God against slavery; Tracts, miniature series bound, containing St. Domingo; Caste; Colonization; Moral condition of slaves; What is Abolition! The ten Commandments; Slavery dangerous and Emancipation safe; Pro-slavery Bible; Prejudice against color; Northern dealers in slaves; Slavery and Missions, and Dr. Nelson's Lecture on Slavery; Wesley's Thoughts, pocket edition in

Whittier's Poems, American Slavery AS IT IS; Anti-Slavery Almana for 1840: Address to the churches of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society; Anti-Slavery catechism; Anecdotes of American Slavery; Appeal to the Christian women of the south; Adam's speech on the Right of the receptable of husbands and sons, hnown by the somewhat vague name of "down the river:" noth-Annexation of Texas; Address to such Americans as VALUE their RIGHT'S and DARE maintain them, and a large number of other publications too num

> DAVIS & DODD'S HATS. for elegance and durability, inferior to none. Try them and be satisfied. Corner Main and Fifth Streets

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Billious Pills, in alleviating afflicted mankind .- Mr. Robert Billious Pills, in alleviating afflicted mankind,—Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Plux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly feetid matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returned his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received Persons wishing to procure money from any part of E gland, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, by instructing the gland, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, by instructing the riends to remit it through their Bankers to the account Thomas Emery with Messas. Baring Brothers & Co. Lon don can receive the cash in Cincinnati, or elsewhere if de sired, as soon as advised. When the money is paid to th English Bankers, the names of the parties for whose use designed must be particularly stated. the extraordinary benefit he had received. THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, 11 East Fourth St

MORUS MULTICAULIS FOR SALE. I will contract to sell, and deliver in October or November from \$0,000 to \$0,000 Morus Multicaulis trees of my own growth which measure from 6 or 7 feet in height.
They are remarkably healt vigorous plants, and Orders for the Southern, Mexican and

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The subscribers have on hand and will continue to receive supplies of the Morus Multicaulis which they will sell to suit HEATON AND WEAVER.

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CINCINNATI.

M. T. & R. GLASGOW. SASH & BLIND MANUFACTURERS. Eighth st. between Main & Walnut south side. October 29th, 1839.

TO THE PUBLIC. riber feels gratified in being able to publish the ollowing certificate. He would just state that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of as good quality in all respects, as the workmanshi

mmended in the certificate below. JAMES ESHELBY, 186 Main st.

CERTIFICATE. This is to certify that the sewed Boots, manufactured by James Eshelby, were considered the best work of the kind exhibited at the second annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanics

nstitute, held in June, 1839. JOHN A. WISEMAN, G. W. PHILLIPS, JESSE O'NEIL. JOHN P. FOOTE, President. L. T. WELLS, Secretary.

SLAVERY AS IT IS,

A new supply of this invaluable work just received at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository-Send in your orders and teep it circulating.
Also, 1,000 copies "LIBERTY" at 12 1-2 per copy.

October 29th, 1839. MR. Entron:--Please cut from your exchange paper, the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, a gratuitous testimonial of the *genuine* FOMATO medicine by Doctors EEL & NICHOLS, which appear in that paper under date March 30. and oblige the

MILES' COMPOUED EXTRACT OF TOMAT. Having used to some extent for the year past, Miles' Compound Tomato Pills, and having learned the ingredients of which the pills are composed, we are satisfied they will prove a beneficial remedy, when judiciously administered, and feel safe in recommending them to the public as a safe, convenient, and useful medicine, and a valuable abstitute for Calomel.

RICHARD EELLS, M. D. ADAM NICHOLS, M. D. Quincy, Illinois, March 27, 1839

MORUS MULTICAULIS. The Subscribers have several Thousand growing prosper-ously in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. Persons wishing o make purchases for next year, may address (post paid)

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aug 10

ON LOW SPIRITS. Low spirits is a certain state of the mind accompanied by digestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagin-ed. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen techniconlined to inose particular regions of the action cally called hypochondria which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypo-

Symptoms.-The common corporeal symptoms are flatuency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costive nuency in the stomach or bowers, acrid eructations, costivenesss, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging in any thing that demands vigour or courage. Also languidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, despondguidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughliul, despond-ing, melancholly and dejected, accompanied by a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgement, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the

Causes .- A sedentary life of any kind especially severe study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and raiely relieved by social intercourse or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating or drinking, immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitus discharge, (as the obstruction of the mensus) or more im portant organishin the abdomen is frequent cause.

Treatment .- The principal objects of treatment are, to emove indigestion, strengthen the body, and enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise early hours, regular meals, pleasant conversation—the bowels (if costive) should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed his inestimable Camomile Pills—(which are tonic, anolyne, and anti-spasmodic) are an infalliable remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous public.

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercu-ty, but it should not be resorted to: in many cases it greatly aggravates the symptoms.

Dr. Wm. Evans, Camomile and Family Aperient Pills for sale by his several agents throughout the Union. See

Price 75 cts. a package, which contains a bottle of Camo mile Pills and a box of Aperient Pills.

list of agents in this paper.

Dr. Wm. Evans will not be responsible for the genuine-ness of the Camomile Pills unless they are bought of Dr. Evans' advertised agents. There is one agent in every county. Buy of none but agents, as many druggists who are otherwise respectable, have imposed upon the invalid county. Buy of none but agents, as many druggists who are otherwise respectable, have imposed upon the invalid by selling a spurious article. Wholesale druggists are not Dr. Evans' agents; therefore respectable dealers in the country ought not to get a spurious article of them, but write for the genuine to 100 Chatham street, N. Y., where the Pills are manufactured and sold wholesale. Only place in Louisville for the sale of his celebrated medicines, is at his General Western Office, 47 Wall street, Louisville, Ky.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, billious eases, piles, consumption, conghs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, mercurial diseases, and all hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous weakness, fluor albus; seminal tion of the heart, nervous weakness, fluor weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, general debility, bodily weakness, chiorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches; hiccup, sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, tic doulouroux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gour, will find relief from sm, asthma, tie doulouroux their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans me Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat add chillness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms.

Principal Office 100 Chatham street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING Interesting and astonishing facts, are amongst the numer-ous Cures performed by the use of Dr. Wm, Evans'

Principal Office, 100 Catham street, New York, wher the Dr. may be consulted personally or by letter (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring medicines and advice, must enclose a bank note, or order.

CERTIFICATES.

More Conclusive proofs of the extraordinary Anty c-Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Camomile and Aperien; ffiaei

ASTHMA. Three years standing .- Mr. Rober Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms, great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocotion, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach; drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous en-ergy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair set on the countenance of every person in-terested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the pills which resulted in completeremoving every symptom of his disease. He wishes to with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inesti-

Liver Complaint-Ten years standing .- Mrs Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street near Second street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with Liver Complaint restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm, Evans. Symptoms: Habitual constipa-tion of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lay on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physi cians, but received no relief from their medicine, till Mrs. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans invaluable pre-parations, which effectually relieved her of the above distresing symptoms, with others, which it is not ess JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, SS.

Joseph Browne, Williamsburgh, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are JOSEPH BROWNE, p re- just and true.

Husband of Hannah Browne. Sworn before me this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds

Wm. Evans' Medicines.—Dyspepsia, ten years standing.
—Mr. J. M. Kenzie, 176 Stanton street was afflicted with the above complaint for ten years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his usiness, restored to perfect health under the salutary treat

The symptoms were, a sense of distension and oppres after eating, pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, some-times a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an ex-treme degree of languor and faintness; any endeavor to pur-sue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weari-

Mr. Mc Kenzie is daily attending to his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

An extraordinary and remarkable cure. -- Mrs. Mary Dillon, Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North streets empletely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street.

The symptoms of the distressing case were as foll ws: Total loss of appetite palpitation of the heart, twiching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, languor, lassitude great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending ded by a gallery 180 feet long and well fi evil, a sensation of fluttering in the pit of the stomach, irreg-ular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the

most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient awaited by her friends, who were in attendance, She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information to any inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

Dyspepsia and Hypocondriacism.—Interesting case.— Mr. William Salmen, Green street, above Third, Philadel-phia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach, headache, dizzialpitation of the heart, impaired appetite and weakness of the extremetics emancipation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, nightmare, great mental despondency, se vere flying pains, in the chest back and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing, and

weeping, languor and lassitude upon the sast exercise.

Mr. Solomon had applied to the most eminent phys cians who considered it beyond the power of medicine to estore him to heath; however as his affirtion had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been reed by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. Wm. Evans medicine, he with difficulty renaited to the office and procured a package to which, he says he is indebted for his estoration of life, health and friends. He is now enjoying

all the blessings of health.

r'ersons desirous of further information, will be satisfied in every particular as to this astonishing cure at Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine Office, 100 Chatham street New York.

Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, betwee Stanton and Houston, afflicted for ten years with the follow ing distressing symptoms: Acid, eructation, daily spasmod-ic, pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of her heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigor or courage, sometimes a vision-ary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehenpersonal danger and poverty, an irksome weariness of life, discontented, disquietude on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither die nor live; most miserable life, never was any one so bad, with frequent

mental hallucinations.

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians. and had recourse to numerous medicines but could not ob-tain even temporary alleviation of her distressing state, till her husband persuaded her to make trial of my mode of

She is now quite relieved and finds herself not only cape ble of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health at present as she did at any period of J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1836, PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

A letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gifbert to Dr. Wm. Evans oroprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills:

Dear Sir—Had the immortal Cowper known the medical nalities of the Camomile Plant, he as well as thousand since (besides myself,) would have experienced its wonder-ful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Cowper was blighted in the bud, through the natural effect of his nervous debility upon the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one then had known the secret of concentrations. ting the medical virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would have been immortalized with poetic zeal as the benefactor

The above lines were prompted from the effect I have experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills. f suffering men. SHELDON G. GILBERT. Yours, with esteem, SHELDON Durham, Greene County, New York.

Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated medicine for sale at his prin-

cipal office 100 Chatham st. New York. General Western office 47 Wall st., Louisville, Ky.,—and by S. C. Parkhurst, 23 Lower Market st., Cincinnati, and by L. D. Barker, Mc Connelsville; Simpson and Seaman, Malta. E. Short and Co., Lowell. J. Mills and Co., Marietta. D. Barber, Ches-Co., Lowell. J. Mills and Co., Marietta. D. Barber, Chester. H. R. Gilmore, Athens. Myers, Crum and Fall, Nelsonville. Myers, Fall and Doty, Logan. Rogers, Martin and Co., Circleville. Webster, Meiwin and Co., Washington. Wm. Hibben, Wilmington. F. and A. S. Evans, Hillsboro. Wm. Bell, Creenfisld. C. and N. Bell, Bainbridge. J. P. Campbell, Chillicothe. Elias Long, Jackson. Turner and Porter, Piketon. Culbertson and Chamber. West Heise. bridge. J. P. Campbell, Chillicothe. Ellas Long, Jackson. Turner and Porter, Piketon. Culbertson and Chambers, Weat Union. Murphy and Ridgway, Ripley, Maklan and Barns, Georgetown. White, Thomas and Co., Bataviy. Geo. Hardy, Lebanon. Jno. Hivling and Co., Xenia, A. Mattox and Co., Springfield. T. H. Stevens, Urbana. Mclivain and Harriott, Mayaville. Brown and Welch, Delaware. J. D. Butler, Marion. Walker and Spining, Bellefontaine. Hugh Thompsou, Sidney. Wm. Scott, Piqua. Fuller and Day, Troy. Enyart and Acly, Middletown. Cyrus Johnson, Franklin. Saml. Shoup, Dayton. Matthias Reiser and Co., Rossville. Earhart and Tapscott, Hamilton, J. G. Moore, Madison, Ia. Tuly and Pennington, New Albany, and by Dr. Wm. Evans' advertised agentsin all the principal towns in the United States.

BEDSTEADS.

New and Important patented right & left wood and swelled rail beadsteads manufactured on the corner Eighth and Broadway by H. Boyd, warranted to be est and most convenient bedstead ever in use. Order for the above article, may be addressed to

HENRY BOYD. Cincinnati, Aug. 6, 1839.

PIANO FORTES. Of very superior style, from the House of Stoddars Co., N. York, also a large and fashionable assortment ocal and Instrumental Music, just received by Miss Bleck vell, and for sale at her residence on East Third st., between January 21.

C. DONALDSON & CO. IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARE

CUTLERY, in all its Varieties. No. 18 Main street, Cincinnati. N. B-A large assortment of the above goods kep constantly on hand, which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retailon the most favorable terms.

CAUTION.

The season of the year is approaching when coughs and colds are prevalent. How many of our citizens, in apparent good health at this time, will, the ensuing winter, by exposure, imprudence, and more than all, neglect, lay the foundation of an incurable affection of the lungs. No medicine has yot been discovered that so uniformly succeeds in re-moving diseases from the lungs, as "Watasia," Even in some apparently hopeless cases, by the use of this medicine, res oration to health has been perfect.

Every family should provide themselves with so invalu ble a remedy. For sale at W. PECK, & Co's. Drug store, 19 Main at doors north of Front, Cincinnati, and at the principal d stores in this city and the United States.

> Anti-slavery Almanacs, for 1840.

Just arrived and for sale at the Ohio Anti-Slavery De-pository. Let every Abolitionist take measures to give it pository. Let every Adollitionist take measures to give it a wide and thorough circulation. It contains 48 pages, with 14 "pictorials," all for 6 1-4 cents being double the matter, at half the price of many kinds offered to the public.

NEW MAP OF OHIO. This new and splendid Map is now in the course of deliv ery, and subscribers will be furnished as fast as the agent can supply them.

Extract from the Report of the Committee of the Trus tees and Visitors of common schools of Cincinnati.
"That they have carefully examined said Map, and the highly respectable testimonials in its favor and do not hesitate in saying that we believe it to be one of the best executed and most correct Maps of our state that we have ever

"Resolved, That the President be authorised to purchase thirty copies of Doolittle & Munson's Map of Ohio use of the common schools of Cincinnati." Which report was accepted and resolution unanimously adopted, March 12, 1839. Columbus, June, 8, 1838. In compliance with the provisions of an act of the Gen-

eral Assembly passed Jan. 27, 1838. We have examined and do approve of Doolittle & Munsons Map of Ohio. JOSEPH VANCE, Gov. of Ohio. CARTER B. HARLAN, Sec. of State; The above Map is for sale at the publishers rooms (up stairs) corner of Main and 5th st. Cincinnati. Also sectional Maps of Iowa, and Wisconsin Territories, pocket maps of

Ind.ana, Illinois, and Kentucky. Mitchels large Maps o the United States, and World, large Maps of Indiana.

TO EMIGRANTS AND PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE. A beautiful Country Seat with 50 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, six miles from town, and a short distance from the Harrison Turnpike, in a respectable and improving neighborhood, proverbial for its salubrity. The house conconvenience for a genteel family. The residence is in the centre of a Paddock and Shrubbery, which communicate with a good Garden. The out buildings consist of a wood house, a corn crib, a tenant's house, 2 large barns, stables and sheds, all built in the most substantial manner, and in complete repair. There are also a never failing well of excellent water, a good cistern, and orchard, and 4 or 5 peren

al springs on the farm.

A Delightful Country Seat situated in a healthy and genteel neighborhood, 6 miles from town and close to a M'Adamized road, with 15 acres of level land; a new Frame house built in Cottage style, having 8 rooms, a cellar and a portico on three sides. There are also a barn, a carriage h a stable, a well with a chain pump, a garden and a paddock well planted with fruit and ornamental trees. The

good and well watered with springs. A pleasant Country Seat with 44 acres of land, situated 6 miles from town, close to the Harrison Turnpike, having 26 acres in cultivation, a new Frame Cottage with 5 rooms, 2 porticoes and a cellar; also a brick cistern with a chain pump, a well, and a young orchard of sixty choice grafted fruit trees. The land is good quality, level and well water ed with springs. The neighborhood is salubrious and res-

pectable.

A fertile Parm of 75 acres, situated 12 miles from town, having 50 acres in cultivation, an orchard of 170 apple, peach and cherry trees, a Frame barn, a Stone spring he wagon house, a corn crib, and a large Frame house with 8 rooms, a hall, a porch and a cellar. The land consists of rich bottom, and a good upland well located for tillage. A desirable Farm of 178 acres, situated in Indiana, 2

miles from the Ohio, with 75 acres in culture, an excellent Frame barn, a stable, a carriage house, a Stone milk house, an orchard, and a superior garden which has strawberry, asparagus, rhubarb, and raspberry beds; likewise, fig, peach-nectarine and quince trees. The land is very good, and well situated for cultivation. A desirable Farm of 337 acres, situated 12 miles from town, upon a M'Adamised road, with 160 acres in cultivaion, a Brick house having 3 rooms and a cellar; also

earns, two good orchards, an excellent garden having strawberry beds, and ornamental trees; also current and goosber-ry bushes. The land is rich, is well watered with springs, and consists of fertile bottom and good upland. A Farm of 112 acres, located 7 miles from town, upon a good road, having 40 acres in culture, a Frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and 2 porches; also a Frame barn, a well, a arden with raspberry, current, peach and cherry trees,

Frame house with 8 rooms and a cellar: likewise 3 Frame

The land is rich and undulating.

A desirable Farm of 1200 acres, situated 35 miles from own, with 250 acres in cultivation, 2 orchards of 10 acres each, of apple and peach trees; also a grist and saw mill, a hay press, a Stone spring house, 10 Log houses, many springs and a creek. The land is very good, level and well vatered with springs and a creek. This estate is well worthy the attention of emigrants since it will be A good Farm of 510 acres, lecated 34 miles from tewn

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